

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

TELEPHONE NUMBER,
BANK 852.

ENGLAND

1859.

Established in

AUSTRALASIA - 1885.

Registered as a Newspaper.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
"CHEMICUS LONDON."

No. 1,075 VOL. LVII.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

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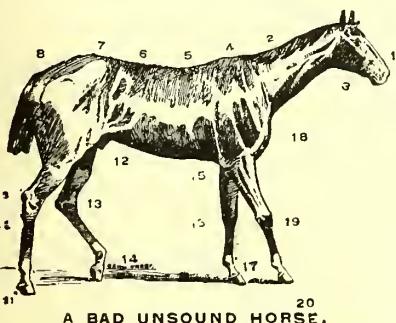
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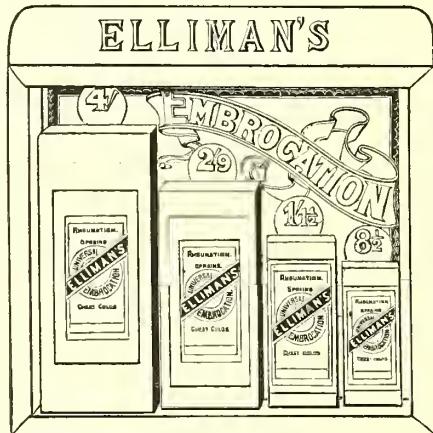
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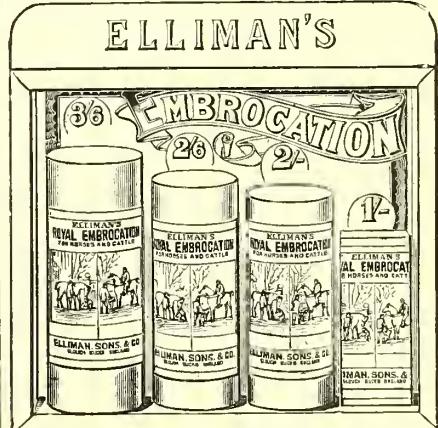
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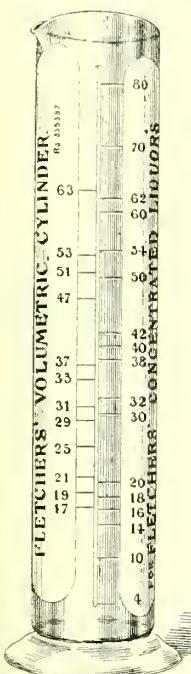
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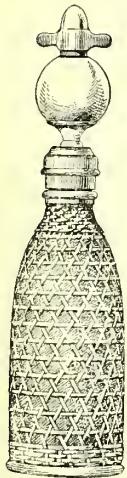
PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

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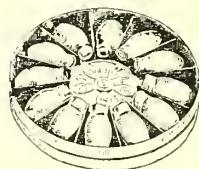
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**9 Gold
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Found.	Guaranteed.
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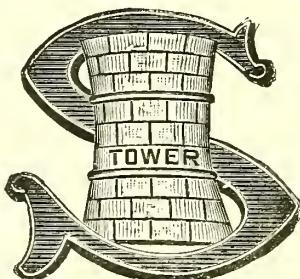
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His Lordship said :

"In my judgment the Plaintiffs' (Saccharin Corporation's) action wholly fails, and I must dismiss it, with costs!"

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LIMITED,**

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earns a clear Net Profit of over 70% on Lowest Net Trade Prices, 3/6 and 7/- dozen in Tins, and 10/6 dozen in Bottles, and is easier to sell and more satisfactory to push than ordinary Health Salts, because of its superior Medicinal Properties.

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CHELTINE DIABETIC FOOD.

Food 2/- & 8/- per Tin, Biscuits 2/- per Box.

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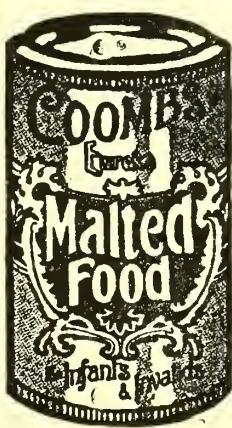
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COOMBS'
MALTED FOOD

for Infants and Invalids.

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GOLD
MEDALS.



Recommended
by the
Medical
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Leading
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See
Drs. Goodfellow
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Granville H.
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Reports.

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is especially suitable for

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however young,
who are deprived of

Mother's Milk,

and for

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as it is the

Most Easily-Digested

as well as the

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(Mention this Paper.)

FRAME FOOD CO., LTD., BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.

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MASON'S PERFUMED CARBOLIC ACID

. AND .

Mason's Carbolic Mouth Wash ("Odorine")

Desire to inform the Trade that these preparations do not come within the scope of the regulations imposed by the recent order of the Privy Council regarding the sale of **Carbolic Acid**, and that both articles may be sold without any restrictions, as heretofore. **It is not necessary to label them "Poison."**

MASON BROS. & CHAPMAN.

Telephone Number, Bank 852.

Telegraphic Address—CHEMUS LONDON.

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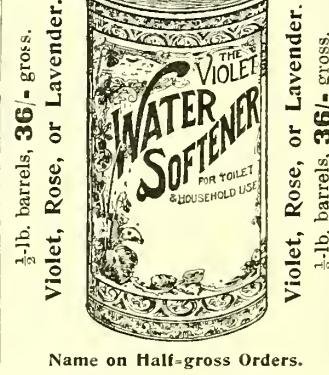
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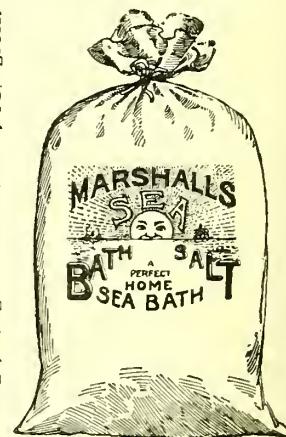
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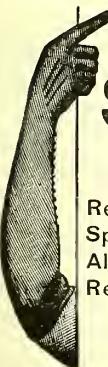
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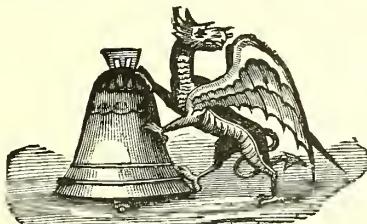
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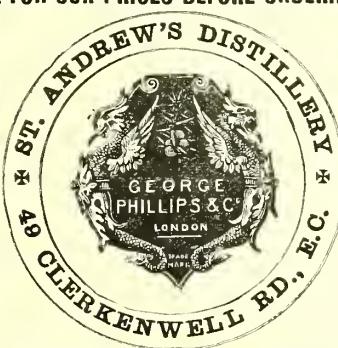
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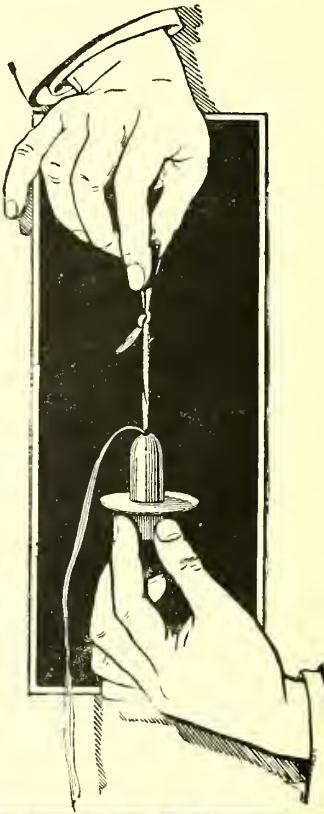
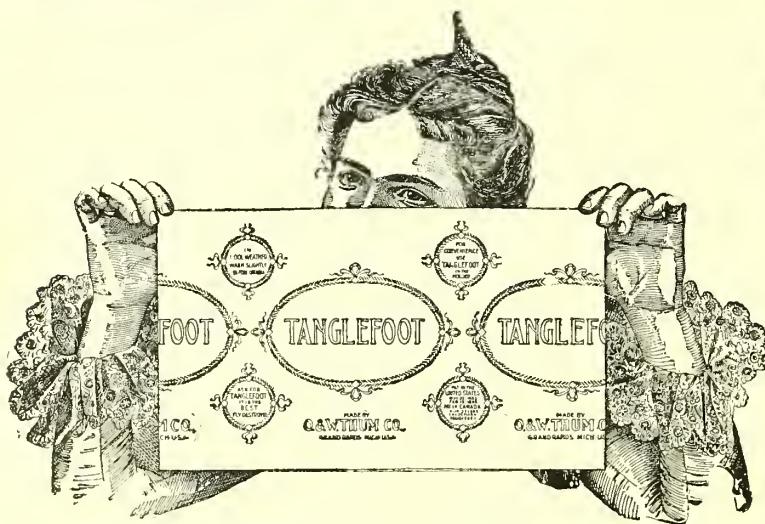
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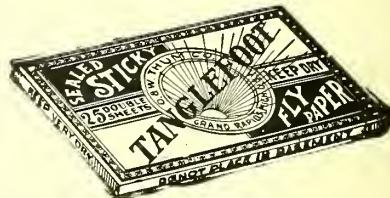
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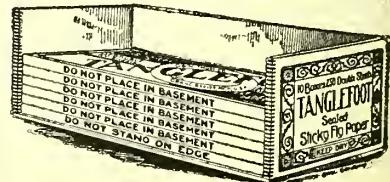
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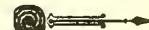
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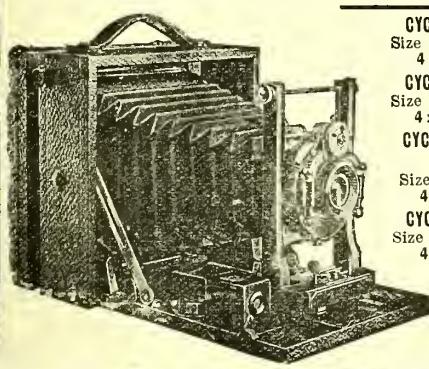
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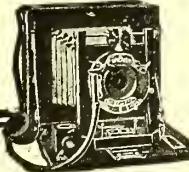


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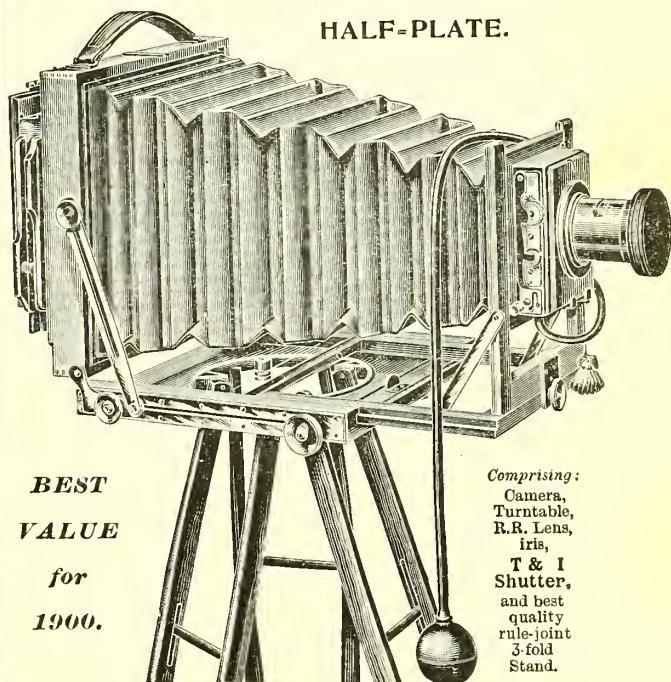
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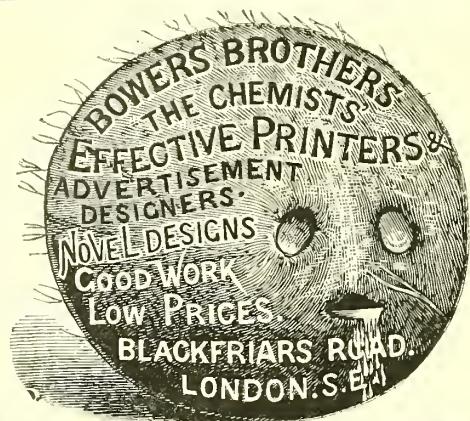
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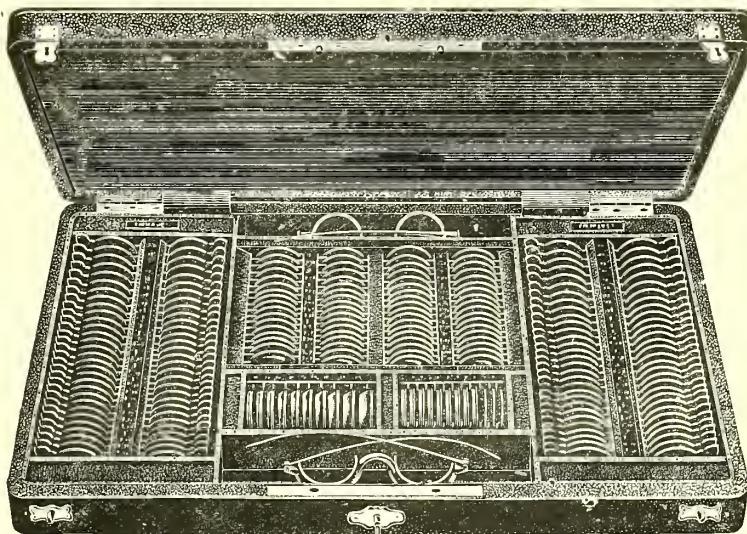
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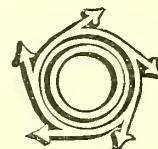
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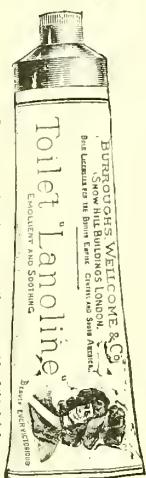
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are protected from septic contamination or atmospheric influence until the moment they are used. This is accomplished by the hermetically sealed sheath of pure tin-foil in which each is enclosed. The shape is so improved as to render insertion easy and expulsion impossible by reason of the pressure of the sphincter muscle upon the tapering body of the suppository. In addition to these advantages, the even diffusion of the active principles throughout the mass of each suppository is a marked advance.

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Saves the Baby's Skin.

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CITRATE OF
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In white granules of uniform size, and prepared in two qualities. In white glass kalis, capsuled.



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£900 returns.—**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Old-established Retail, in busy growing town; the business is a General Retail, and can be very materially increased with personal attention, and well suited for pushing man; valuation about £850, or can be reduced to suit buyer.

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Established 1870.

VALUATIONS are in all cases conducted by a member of the firm, and the most careful attention to details, which is so essential, may be relied upon.

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2.—**WESTERN COUNTY.**—Family Retail Dispensing and Prescribing Business; returns £2,100, and net profit nearly £500; good house; well-fitted shop, and fully stocked; price £1,300.

3.—**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—A sound Mixed Business, with scope for considerable increase; returns about £1,500; splendid position; good house and garden; stock and fixtures worth nearly £800; price £900, or near offer.

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5.—**KENT (Market Town).**—Light Retail Dispensing and Prescribing Business; steadily increasing; returns £650, and net profit about £270; good house; low rent; price £450; strongly recommended.

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7.—**LANCASHIRE.**—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; quite unopposed; returns £500, increasing; net profit £200; low rent; lease granted; price £275; a bargain.

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9.—**LONDON, N.**—Returns over £700, under manager; handsomely-fitted shop; splendid position, and well stocked; modern house; every convenience; price £550.

10.—**LONDON, N.**—Death vacancy; returns £500 under management, ought to do £1,000; select Retail and Dispensing; price £300.

UP-TO-DATE CHEMISTS

Should turn to page 36 in this year's CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' Diary, where we give two reasons why all Chemists should have an annual "STOCKTAKING."

JUDD & MANNERS

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Transfer Agents and Accountants,

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By Order of the Trustee.

Re Mr. NEWTON SPYER, 13 Gledhow Terrace, South Kensington.

We are instructed to offer for sale by private treaty this first-class old-established Dispensing Business, the average returns of which are about £1,300, yielding a clear net profit of nearly £400 per annum; over 3,000 new prescriptions copied yearly; the shop is handsomely fitted throughout with mahogany, plate-glass, and mirrors, and fairly well stocked; the first reasonable offer, either lump sum or by valuation, will be accepted. For orders to view, and other particulars, apply (personally, if possible) to Judd & Manners, Agents to the Trustee, as above.

VALUATIONS for Probate or Transfer by a fully qualified member of the Firm. Books Audited, Balance Sheets Prepared, and Chartered Accountants' Certificate given.

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BIRMINGHAM.—Suburban Pharmacy; Light Retail, Dispensing and Prescribing Business; large double-fronted shop; good opening for Dentistry and Photographic materials, or competitive trading 8-roomed house; private entrance and every convenience; satisfactory reasons for disposal. "Gchu" (6/12), Office of this Paper.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—A rare chance; a profitable Cash Retail and Prescribing Business; good house, corner shop and warehouse improving neighbourhood; returns over £400, much neglected; could quickly double with energetic management; owner retiring; valuation £1,000. Street, Chemist, Burton-on-Trent.

CITY (near).—Exceptional opportunity affords itself to Chemist with £175 (£75 could remain); small Prescribing Business; very profitable; densely populated neighbourhood; small house with some furniture; £1 weekly covers rent, rates, and gas; owner takes large concern. Apply, "Norisk" (8/32), Office of this Paper.

EAST MIDLANDS (Good Market Town).—Old established splendid stand; Prescriptions from 1841; valuable, popular, profitable Proprietaries; well-assorted stock; good opening for Dentistry at other side-lines; very short hours; large house; rare bargain at £222. Full particulars to principals only on application to "Speciality" (6/3) Office of this Paper.

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KENT (Main Line).—Unopposed Business; neglected; returns £1 weekly; scope for considerable increase; well-fitted shop, g stock; low rent, long lease; splendid house and long garden; price £170 or valuation. Apply, "Opportunity" (8/8), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E. (1½ miles from Crystal Palace).—Sound Cash Business with much Prescribing and Dispensing; same hands 11 years; recent returns £800, increasing each year; fine scope, no opposition; double-fronted shop, nice house, large garden, side entrance, long lease; invitation invited; price £750; no agents. Apply in first place to A. 113 Blackheath Road, S.E.

LONDON SUBURB.—Good-class Business; main road; rent £100, half of which is left off to visiting Dentist; returns £900; net income £250; stock and fixtures about £800; price £650. 5/26, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—High-class Dispensing Business for Sale; returns over £1,800 at best prices; rent £95; beautifully-fitted shop with very expensive stock; best position in town; price about £1,750. Apply, giving banker's and other references, to 5/4, Office of this Paper.

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SOUTH COAST.—Good class Light Retail and Dispensing Business, well situated in rising town, for immediate disposal; the shop is very well fitted and stocked, and, together with commodious house above, is held on advantageous lease; about £600 required. Apply, 6/40, Office of this Paper.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Mixed Drug and Dry Grocery Business, with Post Office attached, together with the premises, which comprise a compact double-fronted corner shop and excellent dwelling-house with side entrance, good yard, &c.; improving and growing suburb; stock and fixtures at valuation. Address, W. H. Bleasdale's (Limited), York.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Light Retail and Prescribing; established 26 years; returns have reached over £600, but been much neglected; could be easily worked up by energetic man; appointments bring in over £50; good house, rent £26; very low price to immediate purchaser. "Statim," Raimes & Co., York.

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YORKSHIRE.—In healthy manufacturing village, capital Business for disposal; Mixed trade; returns £700; good profits; established 1878; price £500; rent £28; vendor, who is retiring from business, would sell premises if desired on easy terms. Apply, Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds.

ABARGAIN.—For two-thirds price of stock and fixtures only (lease of premises having been sold to adjoining owners, other premises available), the Goodwill, Stock, and Fixtures of well-established Business, totalling £700; good-class trade. "Solio," 26 Freemantle Road, Forest Gate, London.

AFIRST-CLASS Business for Sale; splendid opportunity for business man; good position and shop recently fitted up. For information and particulars, apply to Arthur E. Mason, Chartered Accountant, & Paul's Chambers, 4 Priory Street, Dudley.

AN opportunity occurs for a young man, energetic, to acquire one for nothing; old established, in good market town; returns £1,200; very short lease; present owner retiring; valuation of stock only. Apply, (6/11), Office of this Paper.

REGISTERED Chemist or Limited Company could hear of a very good thing, cheap, by applying to "Alpha," "Grenville," Park Road,stonetone.

DESIRABLE Business for Sale, in the Market Place, Knaresborough, Yorkshire; good opening for Dentistry; could be increased by young man; good house and accommodation; small rent and valuation. Exors. I. Bycroft.

RUG-STORES for Sale; suburban market thoroughfare; large population; lease and fixtures, £100; stock optional; easy terms be arranged; rent £50. Address, Barnard, 6 Oranfield Road, New S.E.

In a busy Manufacturing Town, in the North of England, an old-established Retail Business (over 36 years); proprietor retiring from business; exceptional opportunity for a pushing energetic man of business; every information given; every investigation courted; price £2,000, part of which may remain on security at reasonable interest. Apply, Mrs. Ismay & Sons, Newcastle.

EGLECTED Branch under management; S.E.; Post Office more than pays rent; suit beginner and wife; good house; densely populated; no opposition. 8/22, Office of this Paper.

FURNISHES average £1,500; capable of great increase; splendid position; large market town; Agricultural, Dispensing, Prescribing, General Retail, with small Wholesale; price only £750; very great in; large house and business premises. Apply, "Veritas," c/o Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Todd Street, Manchester.

£80.—**L**ONDON, E.—Working suburb, ever-increasing population; large shop, main thoroughfare; Retail and Prescribing; splendid opening for Dentistry; been under lady's management, wants enterprising qualified man; nice home, most healthy part; very convenient; unique opportunity for smart beginner; given away at £80, sacrifice. 4/30, Office of this Paper.

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£800 to immediate purchaser.—Stock, fixtures, goodwill, and utensils-in-trade of a Going Concern; 30 years' under present proprietor, who is retiring; extensive premises, fronting three roads, with gateway; house, seven rooms; shop, double-front; hall entrance, sitting-room, kitchen, three large cellars and warehouses; suitable for large trade. Apply, Owen, Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham. No Agents.

£1,500 returns; net profit £500, after all expenses; rent £42, with good house; thoroughly genuine concern, investigation invited; only bona-fide applicants dealt with; ingoing low; an opportunity seldom met with. Apply, X. Y. Z. (170/1), Office of this Paper.

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3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

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ADVERTISER is open to purchase a sound Light Retail and Dispensing Business, returning £800 to £1,500, and showing a net profit of not less than £250; cash up to £1,200, and can take immediate possession. Send full particulars, in confidence, to S. V. R. (8/7), Office of this Paper.

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RETAIL.

ABERDARE.—Wanted, immediately, a qualified Assistant for a Light Mixed Drug business (Welsh); indoors; state age and salary required. Apply, Smith Bros., 70 Mill Street, Aberdare.

ALTRINCHAM.—Experienced and reliable Assistant wanted, for good-class Dispensing business; outdoors; about 23; knowledge of Photography preferred. Apply, with fullest particulars, to R. H. Tootill, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Altrincham.

BANGOR.—Wanted, Junior Assistant, for good-class Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, giving full particulars, salary required, &c., to H. R. Jones, Menai Pharmacy, Upper Bangor.

BARNSLEY.—Junior Assistant (2 kept), unqualified, outdoors, for Mixed Retail and Dispensing business; aged 24 to 30; satisfactory references essential; weekly half-holiday; no night or Sunday duty; state in first letter, age, height, experience, salary required, give references, enclose photo (returnable) if possible. Nash, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 2 Queen Street, Barnsley.

BAUTH (Near).—Junior Assistant, aged about 20, for good-class business; must be well recommended, and of gentlemanly address. State age, height, references, salary required, and enclose carte (to be returned), to E. J. King, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Midsomer Norton, near Bath.

BAUTH.—Junior or Improver, immediately; indoors; two kept. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, to W. Bright & Son, 26 Southgate Street, Bath.

BAUTH.—Wanted, shortly, an active Juuior Assistant (indoors); well up in Dispensing. Please state age, height, salary required, and references, with photo (if convenient), to R. Dunn, Chemist, Bath.

BIRMINGHAM.—Junior Assistant (indoors), wanted for good-class Dispensing business; with knowledge of Photography preferred, but not essential. Apply, with particulars, to T. H. Foden, Pharmaceutical Chemist, King's Heath, Birmingham.

SITUATIONS OPEN—cont.

RETAIL—continued.

BOMBAY.—Required, at once, a competent Assistant, holding the Minor qualification for a large Wholesale and Retail House; 3 years' agreement; passage provided; short hours; liberal treatment and salary; excellent opportunity for an energetic young man. Full particulars of experience, &c., in confidence, to R. V. R. (168/64). Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON.—Junior Assistant, of good address, accustomed to Dispensing; about 20 or 21. Full particulars to J. P. Casewell, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Preston Park Pharmacy, Brighton.

BROMPTON.—Wanted, immediately, through severe illness of principal, qualified man, aged about 25, as Assistant; one able to take entire charge during absence of principal; good knowledge of Photography essential. Apply, at once, stating age, height, qualifications, and salary required, also photo, to Stokes, 22 High Street, Brompton, Chatham.

CANTERBURY.—Qualified Assistant (outdoors) about 23 years of age, with good experience. Please state full particulars, salary required, and enclose photo, to Edwin Bing & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists Canterbury.

CAPE COLONY.—Managing Assistant required; well posted up in Photographic business; good appearance and address; aged about 25; qualified; well up in other branches of the business; salary, 1st year, £13 per month; 2nd year, £14; 3rd year, £15; room provided. Candidates, who must hold undeniable references, address, "Rand," c/o Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

CAPE COLONY.—Required, a thoroughly competent Assistant; reliable, and of sober habits; salary, £15 per month, with free room on premises, for a term of 3 years; second-class passage paid out conditionally; first-class references required. Address, "Burg," c/o Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London.

CAPE COLONY.—Good Assistant required, at once, well up and reliable in every respect; honesty and sobriety most essential; single man preferred; aged about 25; qualified; salary £12 per month to commence with, and board and lodging; permanent berth for 3 or 4 years; half expenses paid out. Address "Cape Colony," Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

CAPE COLONY.—Assistant, immediately; must be single, possess the Minor qualification, about 25 years of age, and have had good experience in a Country business; also a good and neat Dispenser; steady and sober habits indispensable; salary, 1st year, £140 per annum; 2nd year, £150; 3rd year, £160; sleeping accommodation provided or equivalent (outdoors), but to find own board; second-class passage paid out, conditional on a 3 years' agreement being signed. Address, "Cape," c/o Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

CARDIFF.—Manager wanted, capable of working up a neglected branch; must be well recommended as trustworthy and competent, of energetic business habits; good Prescriber and Extractor; salary and commission on net profits. Send full particulars, with references, to 168/34, Office of this Paper.

CARDIFF.—Wanted, steady reliable Manager; qualified. Apply with references, Edwards, High Street, Llandaff.

CARDIFF.—Wanted, Assistant, who can take charge of Retail and Dispensing business in Agricultural town. State age, height, salary, with other particulars, Mr. Williams, Eltham House, Braiford Place, Cardiff.

DOVER.—Wanted, an Assistant, about 22 years of age. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, enclosing carte (to be returned), to W. J. Barnes, Chemist, Dover.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—Wanted, two smart Juniors (indoors) accustomed to good-class Dispensing, Photographic, and quick counter trade; hours short; also an improver; age, height, salary required, when disengaged; photo to be returned. Dixon, Chemist, East Grinstead.

GLoucester.—Wanted, Junior Assistant (outdoors) for Light Retail and Dispensing business; state age, height, salary, with photo (to be returned), and reference. Apply, Ward, Chemist, Gloucester.

G. T. YARMOUTH.—Competent Assistant wanted, indoors; one only kept; not under 30; careful Dispenser and good stockkeeper, with some Photographic experience, preferred; moderate hours; half-holiday weekly; no Sunday or night duty. Send usual particulars, with photo and two references, say when disengaged, Ebbage, Dispensing Chemist, Gt. Yarmouth.

HARROGATE.—Assistant (indoors), experienced in first-class Retail and Dispensing business. Send fullest particulars as to experience, age, salary, &c., to T. E. Handford, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Harrogate.

HEREFORD.—Junior Assistant, about 20, for Light Retail and Dispensing; outdoors. Apply, with usual particulars, to Walker, Hereford.

HEREFORD.—Wanted, Junior Assistant; must be reliable Dispenser. Apply, stating usual particulars, to C. T. Kemp, Chemist, Hereford.

HERTS.—Junior Assistant wanted; time for study if desired; reasonable hours; no Sunday duty half holiday weekly; near London. Particulars and salary required to Hayllar, Chemist, Hoddesdon, Herts.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, an Assistant; indoors; good Dispenser; one with a knowledge of Photography preferred. Apply, with usual particulars, to W. Ross Smith, 129 Lark Lane, Liverpool.

LONDON, N.—Part-time Assistant (indoors), towards end of September; one accustomed to a good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business; evening work principally, giving plenty of time for Reading or attending Lectures during the day; comfortable home. State age, references, and enclose photo (returnable), to Anderson, Chemist, Crouch End.

LONDON, S.W.—Smart Junior, for up-to-date Light Retail and Dispensing business; with knowledge of Photographic trade preferred, but not essential. Write, first instance, enclosing carte (if practicable), C. Breese, Chemist, Streatham.

LONDON, N.—Outdoor Assistant; qualification not essential, but must have had good experience and business training and be thoroughly trustworthy. F. Goldby, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Easfield Town, N.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, end of September, Junior or Improver, for good class Store trade; outdoors. Mann, Rye Lane, Peckham.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted, Junior Assistant; indoors; sleep out. Apply, personally or by letter, with photo, giving full particulars, to O. Coutts Michie, 175 Kentish Town Road, London, N.W.

LONDON, W.—Assistant, as Dispenser (indoors), with good experience. Apply, personally, if possible, if by letter give all particulars, to J. G. Shirley & Son, 2 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, early in September, a Part-time Assistant, outdoors. Goodman & Co., 235 Gipsy Road, S.E.

LONDON, W.—Junior required, early in September, in a good Dispensing and Retail business. Reply, giving usual particulars, to W. Pickard, 3 West Kensington Terrace, London, W.

LONDON, N.—Junior, for Light Retail and Dispensing business (suburban). Apply, with full particulars, reference, &c., 155 High Street, Stoke Newington, N.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, at once, a smart energetic Assistant for high-class Store business; outdoors; salary 35s. Apply, personally if possible, or send photo (to be returned), and particulars to Bruce's Drug Stores, Ealing.

LONDON, N.W.—Outdoors; wanted, at once, a smart Junior Assistant for best-class Cash business; no Sunday duty; salary and commission. Full particulars of experience, age, height, salary required, &c., to F. R. (170/20), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—In the West End, where 3 are kept, indoors, a qualified man. Full particulars to F. W. D., 5 Shepherd's Market, Piccadilly, W.

LONDON.—Vacancies for a qualified and an unqualified Assistant, of good address; experienced gentlemen, with some knowledge of the Photographic business, would be preferable; good salary and commission; weekly holiday and moderate hours; good prospect of advance and permanency to suitable applicants. Please reply (in confidence), stating full particulars as to references and past experience, also whether married or single, to the Secretary, Day's Metropolitan Drug Co. (Lim.), 80 Borough Road, London, S.E.

LONDON, W.—First-class Counterman as Second Assistant; English-speaking French and Italian preferred; experience in Continental Pharmacy necessary. Apply, by letter, H. Cooper & Co., 24 Greek Street, London, W.

LONDON, S.W.—Junior wanted, immediately; outdoors; aged about 20; must have experience Dispensing, Photography, and good-class Counter trade. State age, experience, salary expected, and when disengaged, "Junior," 18 Upper Tooting Road, London, S.W.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, an Assistant, for S.E. district; outdoors; half-holiday weekly. Please reply, with full particulars, "Drugs" (8/28), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Junior Assistant wanted, at once, for Counter; hours 9 to 7; outdoors. Apply, by letter to "Chemist," Haymarket Stores, 23 Haymarket, S.W.

LONDON, N.—Qualified Assistant wanted by middle of September; must be capable of taking sole charge; about 23 preferred; salary £70 (indoors); annual rise. Harcombe Cuff, M.P.S., New Southgate, N.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, immediately, a qualified middle-aged Assistant for high-class Dispensing and Retail; salary £34, with board, but sleep out. Apply, personally, or send full particulars, to Charles White, Pharrm. Chemist, 45 Buckingham Palace Road. Vacancy also for gentlemanly youth as Apprentice.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, a good Junior (indoors), as Stockkeeper, and able to Dispense. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, to Jones & Bowles, 221 High Street, Kensington.

LONDON, N.E.—Part-time; wanted, immediately, a qualified middle-aged gentleman, to assist a few hours daily, and take charge during absence of proprietor; in or out doors. J. B., 344 Mare Street, Hackney.

LONDON, N.W.—An Assistant; qualification not essential. Apply personally, or with photo, to W. N. Bell & Co., 2 Malvern Road, Kilburn.

LONDON, S.W.—An Assistant, about 25 years of age; must have had good experience in Dispensing; outdoors; of gentlemanly address. Apply, with photo and usual particulars, to H. T. Escritt, 102 High Road, Streatham, S.W.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted, at once, an outdoor Assistant, about 25, qualified preferred, for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply personally, or send full particulars with salary required, to W. R. Ames, 142 High Street, St. John's Wood, N.W.

LONDON, N.E.—Wanted, Junior and Improver, with some knowledge of Photography preferred; no Sunday duty, off on Thursdays; indoors; also qualified man requiring time for study, or an elderly man. Personal interview preferred, or write, stating age, experience, when at liberty, with photo, if possible, to J. Edmunds, 33 High Street, Kingsland, London, N.E.

LONDON, N.E.—Assistant wanted, aged about 25; outdoors; must be smart and reliable; time off can be arranged if desired. Apply, at once, to "Chemist," 48 Lower Clapton Road, Hackney; personal interview preferred.

M ALTA.—Pharmaceutical Chemist wanted, aged 26 to 30; single; quick and accurate Dispenser, smart, for Light Retail business. State experience and salary required; enclose photo and references; three or more years' agreement if satisfactory. Apply, C. M., 278 Strada Reale, Valletta.

M ANCHESTER.—For Dispensing and Family business, qualified Assistant, 22 or 23, of quiet, steady and gentlemanly conduct; experienced, and of reliable business habits. Address, stating age, height, salary, references, and photo (to be returned), "Beta," c/o Mrs. Denby, 3 West Terrace, Ilkley, Yorks.

M ERTHYR TYDFIL.—Junior Assistant aged about 20; indoors. State experience had, and salary required to Rees Thomas & Son, Merthyr Tydfil, Glam.

N ATAL (Durban).—Assistant, with Minor qualifications; single; about 25; 3 years' agreement; salary £13 per month first year, £14 second, £15 third year; passage paid out. Address, J., c/o Bryce & Co., 23 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

N EWARK-ON-TRENT.—Junior; one who has been accustomed to good-class trade and understands Photography. State full particulars, and enclose photo, Jno. H. Smith & Co., Chemists, Newark-on-Trent.

N ORTHERN COUNTIES.—Wanted, qualified active young man for Counter, Dispensing, and General duties; competent to take entire charge of branch if required; outdoors; salary £100 per annum, and increased half-yearly. Address, "North," c/o Messrs. Ismay & Sons, Wholesale (Home and Export) Druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

N OTTINGHAM.—Wanted, at once, smart energetic man, to Manage Branch (to live on the premises); must be good counterman, and have thorough knowledge of Photography; total abstainer preferred; permanent situation for suitable man. Fred Coates, Nottingham.

P ARIS.—Wanted, a competent Assistant, speaking French. Apply, with full particulars, to E. Logeais, 37 Avenue Marceau, Paris.

R EADING.—Wanted, a middle-aged Assistant, married or single, for a good old Family and Prescribing trade; must be a good Tooth-extractor; character must bear strict investigation, and one seeking a good home and permanency preferred. Address, J. Powell, Reading.

R UNCORN.—Wanted, a gentlemanly, well-educated youth as Apprentice; must have passed Prelim. or equivalent; Dispensing, Photographic, and General Retail. Weston, Chemist, Runcorn.

R YDE, I.W.—An Assistant, about 24 years of age; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, height, and salary, to Tenison Smith, Ryde, I.W.

S OUTH AFRICA.—Qualified Assistants, open to accept situations in South Africa, should apply to Lennon (Lim.), 75 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., who frequently hear of vacancies.

S OUTH AFRICA (Healthy Town).—Assistant required, immediately; must be thoroughly reliable, competent, and preference given to one with Wholesale experience; steady and sober habits are most essential; aged about 23; single, and of good health; Minor qualification; salary, £12 10s. per month first year, £13 10s. second year, £15 third year, payable monthly; without board, and outdoors; second-class passage paid out, with personal expenses on board; 3 years' agreement. Address, "South Africa," Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

S OUTH YORKSHIRE.—Wanted, Junior or Turnover Apprentice; easy hours. Apply, stating salary, and enclose photo (which will be returned) to "Statim" (5/30), Office of this Paper.

S T. LEONARDS ON-SEA.—Junior Assistant wanted (indoors), for Light Retail and Dispensing. State age, height, references, and salary required, enclosing photo, to T. W. Jones, 71 Bohemia Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

S TOCKPORT.—Wanted, September 20th, a qualified Assistant for Dispensing and Light Retail. State age, height, salary required, and reference, to J. C. Arnfield, Pharmacist, Stockport.

T ORQUAY.—Assistant wanted, with good knowledge of Dispensing and General business; practical acquaintance with Photographic trade desirable. Kindly give in first letter full particulars as to experience, age, height, &c., salary indoors, and enclose photo, Fredk. March, 34 Fleet Street, Torquay.

W ESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Wanted, a Junior; indoors; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing business. State age, height, reference, salary, and enclose photo, to Edwin Norman, Pharmacist, 35 High Street, Weston-super-Mare.

W IMBLEDON.—Wanted, an Assistant used to a good-class business, well up in Dispensing, with a knowledge of Photography. Apply, personally if possible, if unable to call usual particulars, W. Bowden, Chemist, 62 Hill Road, Wimbledon.

W OKING.—Wanted, good Junior; one just out of time preferred; good opportunity for gaining first-class Dispensing experience and General Retail; comfortable home; easy hours. Littleboy, Pharmacy, Woking, Surrey.

Y ORKS.—Wanted, by 1st September, unqualified Assistant; outdoors; aged about 25; well up in Wholesale and Retail Drug business, with knowledge of Paints, &c. Apply, Sowerby's Wholesale Drug Stores, 5 North Street, Middlesborough. Single preferred.

A GOOD Junior, for select business near London; indoors; comfortable home; weekly half-holiday, easy hours, and good opportunities for study; salary £40 to £50, according to age, ability, &c. Apply, with references, and photo if possible, M. (5/33), Office of this Paper.

A JUNIOR or Improver (outdoors) for a Chemist's in Eastern Counties; state age, experience (qualification not necessary), salary required. "Major" (5/34), Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, to take charge of suburban Branch (slightly Mixed); live in house. Apply, stating age, references, if Extractor, salary required, &c., to S. A. Perkins, 15 Cumberland Street, Devonport. Send photo.

D ISPENSER. Bookkeeper, and Surgery Attendant (young, unqualified, male) wanted, at once, by firm of Surgeons; salary to commence, 28s. a week (outdoors). Apply, with references, to Drs. Hayes, Webb, and Macpherson, Basingstoke.

D AVIES & SHEPHEARD, Chester, require a qualified Assistant, about 22 to 24; gentlemanly; good Dispenser.

D ISPENSER: qualified; outdoors. State age, height, and salary required, to Wand, Chemist, Leicester.

F OR Foreign Counter, Assistant speaking French and German as Locum from September 14 for fortnight. Apply (7/37), Office of this Paper.

M ESSRS. T. JONES & CO. 8 The Crescent, Putney, require a qualified Assistant the last week of September; must have good references as to character and ability, and be accustomed to first-class Dispensing business.

O UTDORRS; good Country business; no Sunday duty; must be reliable and trustworthy; 20 to 23 years of age. State experience and salary required, 5/13, Office of this Paper.

S EPTEMBER 15th.—Wanted, an Assistant, used to country business, and with some knowledge of Photography; indoors. Apply, with full particulars and carte, to John Betts & Son, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

LEEDS UNION.

WANTED, an outdoor Dispenser for the Leeds Union; salary £150 per annum (no extras), subject to deduction under the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896. Applicants must be Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company of London, or be duly registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Forms of application and lists of duties will be sent on receipt of stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope, and must be returned to me not later than noon of Monday, the 10th September. Poor Law Offices, East Parade, Leeds. JAMES H. FORD, Clerk.

28th August, 1900.

WHOLESALE.

A FIRM of Wholesale Druggists require a practical Chemist to take charge of their laboratories; must be well up in the manufacture of Pharmaceutical preparations. Reply, stating age, experience, qualification (if any), and salary expected, to 1/33, Office of this Paper.

A FRENCH Perfumery Manufactury seeks representatives for London and Provincial towns to sell its excellent Extracts of Flowers in bulk; those who have a sound and large customership amongst Chemists, Stores, &c., may apply by letter, stating references and particulars, under "Parfums" (280/8), Office of this Paper.

C LERK wanted, immediately; must have knowledge of the Drug and Sundry trade, be quick at figures, and a good writer. Apply, by letter only, to "L," 76 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

F IRST-CLASS Perfume Manufacturers require Representatives in following districts—West of England, East and South Coast, North of England, and Ireland; applications solicited only from those already calling on Chemists, &c.; good references essential. 4/12, Office of this Paper.

M ANUFACTURING Chemist.—Wanted, a practical Manufacturing Chemist for Australia; one who has had good experience in the manufacture of Ethers and Essences for Alkalized-water Makers and Confectioners, &c., and in the drawing of Essential Oils, also a knowledge of Preservatives and Sudries for Brewers, Jam Boilers, and others; the man engaged would have to be prepared to work as well as to superintend others, as the laboratory is not a large one, and is an adjunct to an importing business; the prospects for a good man who would take a general interest in the advancement of the firm, which is a progressive one, would be good. Apply, in first instance by letter only, to W. J. Tucker, 8 Henslowe Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E.

P ILL Department.—Wanted, a young man, experienced in the Making and Rounding of Pills by machinery. Apply, Hearon, Squire & Francis (Limited), 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

R EQUIRED Spanish Correspondent, Junior Invoice Clerk, Dry Countermen, Foremen, Manager, and others in Manufacturing and Export Drug Trade. Write, or call 12 to 3, The London Commercial Association, 25 Philpot Lane, E.C. Employers suited free.

To French-speaking Pharmacists.—A vacancy will shortly occur on the travelling Continental staff of a London manufacturing firm, for a capable man, of sound experience and judgment; must be a good linguist and know Continental methods and ways; state experience, salary, age, Apply, 165/60, Office of this Paper.

WANTED in London, working Manager; Packed Proprietary Sundries and Disinfectants; must be a thoroughly practical live worker able to introduce, make, and turn out Novelties to catch the market. State age, references, terms, and state if qualified, "Manufacturer" (169/59), Office of this Paper.

W HOLESALE.—Wanted, a young man (about 18 to 21) for Laboratory work. Apply, General Apothecaries' Company, 49 Berners Street, London, W.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant, to work in a Manufacturing Laboratory. Apply, giving the usual particulars, and stating expected salary, to "Verity" (7/5), Office of this Paper.

W ET Counterman required in Wholesale department of Provincial House; must be thoroughly reliable, energetic, and accurate; permanency for suitable person. Apply, "Rowlands" (6/14), Office of this Paper.

W HOLESALE Drug Trade.—Required, a smart Junior Invoice Clerk. State age, experience and salary, to "Drugs" (167/41), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

RETAIL.

QUALIFIED; 30; outdoors. 7/35, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME, from 15th; 5 ft 9 in.; 23. C., 12 Mall, Ealing, W.

ASSISTANT; good experience; London. 1/23, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager; 13 years' experience; aged 28. Rook, 32 New Street, Wigton.

ASSISTANT; good references; disengaged; 25; 5 ft. 10 in. 5/18, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; 25; disengaged; terms moderate. "Dispenser" (6/28), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; 27; qualified; good Country business. R. Hill, 33 North Street, Goole.

ASSISTANT; 27; Hall; good references; London preferred. Holmes, Cransby, Alford, Lincs.

MANAGER or Assistant; elderly; outdoors. "Bismuth," 218 Beeches Road, West Bromwich.

JUNIOR; 19; just finished 3 years' apprenticeship. "Privett," 94 Southampton Row, W.C.

COUNTERMAN; aged 29; height 6 ft; good refs. Michell, 85 Victoria Dock Road, E.

PART-TIME; after 6 P.M.; in London; qualified. Morrell, Norton Road, Stockton, Durham.

JUNIOR; 20; West-end experience; Loudon; outdoors preferred. F. S., 13 Turl Street, Oxford.

LOCUM or Dispenser; qualified; Surgeon, Chemist, or Institution G., 12 Nottingham Street, W.

QUALIFIED; disengaged September 24. Smith, c/o Phillips & Knowles, Gresham Street, E.C.

JUNIOR or Improver; 19; 4½ years' experience, with good references. A. Lawrence, Rickmansworth.

JUNIOR; 22½; unqualified; Dispensing and Light Retail. C. B. Graham, Outgang, Aspatria.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged last three weeks of September. Elpin-stone, 84 Broad Street, Reading.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; 55; disengaged September 3. Jones, Waverley House, Llanelli, Carm.

MANAGER or Branch Manager; married; qualified; good references; 30. Bynes (83/6), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 21; disengaged; country business preferred; outdoors. "Radix," 156 Sheffield Road, Barnsley.

PART-TIME; mornings or evenings; Counter or Dispensing. Evans, 53 Hornead Road, Harrow Road, W.

LADY DISPENSER (qualified), desires engagement. K., 5 Fairfax Road, South Hampstead, London.

MANAGER; qualified; single, steady, energetic. "Obemist," Alexandra Road, Hemel Hempstead.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; 48; single. "Chemist," 10 Crown Street, Wellington, Shropshire.

PART-TIME; abstainer; 23; London; excellent references. Johnson, 44 Stanhope Street, Ahercavenny.

PART-TIME, for 12 months; good experience, qualified. Wilkie, Westerton Schoolhouse, Rossie, Montrose.

ASSISTANT; experienced Dispenser; 25; unqualified; married. F. O., Shelwick House, Shelwick Hereford.

PART-TIME or Surgeon's Dispenser; 21; Liverpool; abstainer. Barnett, 86 Bradshawgate, Leigh, Lancashire.

CHEMIST (qualified) seeks situation; manage Branch; state salary; aged 40. Address, 2/33, Office of this Paper.

EVENINGS; qualified; Extractor; moderate terms. "Medicus," c/o Davy, Hill & Co., 64 Park Street, Southwark.

LOCUM; disengaged September 12; excellent references. "Dispenser," 3 St. Mary's Road, Hemel Hempstead.

DISPENSER; unqualified; 24; tall, dark; first class experience; excellent references. 6/7, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Dispenser seeks part-time berth with Chemist or Doctor; outdoors. L. N. D., 30 Brook Street, Tavistock.

A Improver; just completed Apprenticeship; good references. H. Featherstone, York Road, West Hartlepool.

MANAGER; qualified; 30; highest-class Retail and Dispensing experience. "Oytisus," 2 Queen Street, Exeter.

MANAGER or Senior; good experience and references; 30. "Competent," 170 Horton Grange Road, Bradford.

ASSISTANT; aged 24; 10 years' varied experience; good Extractor. A. Goodwin, Penkridge Road, Cannock, Staffs.

OUTDOORS; 27; experienced; disengaged; Doctor or Chemist. Barnes, 126 London Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

QUALIFIED; aged 23; height 5 ft. 11 in.; 8 years' good experience; Photographic. "Mac," Post Office, Heaviltree.

LOCUM; 31; experienced; highest references; disengaged September 20. Sleight, M.P.S., 21 Lichfield Street, Walkall.

ASSISTANT; 27; unqualified; married; good experience and references. Smith, 57 Denham Road, Egham, Surrey.

LOCUM; 39; single; disengaged; abstainer; good general experience; unqualified. Newman, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

LADY Dispenser; disengaged; qualified; 27; 8 years' hospital experience. Locum Dispenser, Union Hospital, Bradford.

ASSISTANT; 23½; unqualified; Store, Photography, &c.; disengaged September 22. "Ferri," 27 Victoria Street, Newark.

JUNIOR, aged 18, wishes engagement; speaks German, English, Russian, &c. Address A. B. (8/15), Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER; quick, accurate; highest references; disengaged September 10. "Rhei," 345 Victoria Park Road, N.E.

PERMANENCY required by experienced Manager; first-class references. "Kodak," 15 St Margaret's Street, Canterbury.

QUALIFIED; as Branch Manager; Dispenser, Prescriber; 8 years' best London Stores experience. 5/35, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Manager; 27; qualified; varied experience; good references; disengaged. "Ter," 34 Liverpool Street, W.C.

DISPENSER (Gentleman); tall; qualified Chemist; 35; experienced; married; outdoors. "Binks" (281/4), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (22), London experience, desires situation in London; outdoors preferred. Asher, Scott's Bank, Elgin, N.B.

DISPENSER; 23; outdoors; 8 years' experience; disengaged September 8. S., Laurel Cottage, Harders Road, Peckham, S.E.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Qualified; aged 28; excellent references. J. R., Norcliffe Farm, Styall, Handforth, Cheshire.

CHEMIST, with Continental experience, seeks permanent position of trust on Continent. A. B., 105 Church Road, Hove, Brighton.

MANAGER.—Situation wanted by first-class man; aged 32; W. or N.W. district; outdoors preferred. O. B., 251 Elgin Avenue, W.

MANAGER; experienced; town or country; Extractor, Prescriber; highest references; moderate wages. 4/37, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER to Surgeon or Chemist; Wales preferred; abstainer; 4 years' experience. Particulars from "Preswylfa," Bala, North Wales.

JUNIOR; over 5 years' experience; tall; good references; disengaged; Yorkshire or North preferred. H. P., Bolton Lodge, Bradford.

EVENING Dispensing, with Medical man, in N.W. by Student; excellent experience; good references. "184," 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; qualified; 22; good references; London and provincial experience; outdoors. D., Grosvenor View, Wrexham.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 24; 8 years' experience; good references; disengaged September 29; London preferred. D. Lewis, 22 Marlboro Street, Cork.

A Manager of Branch; experienced; qualified; 29; London or suburbs preferred; permanency desired. "Peking" (1/22), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Senior; competent, reliable; good experience; 31; 5 ft. 10 in.; married; disengaged. "Veritas," 139 Church Road, Canonbury, N.

MANAGER; temporary or permanent; qualified; Photography; tall; aged 30; disengaged September 9. W. Howes, 19 Morton Road, Wimbledon.

RANCH Manager or otherwise; permanency; disengaged; married; good all-round experience; country preferred. "Apcita" (4/34), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; London or suburbs; qualified; 35; married; energetic, and experienced; unexceptionable references. "Delta" (4/36), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Student (23), desires Part-time engagement in London as Assistant or Dispenser; good experience and references. 6/18, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 7 years in middle-class business, offers services in return for board and lodgings; small country business preferred. Apply, 3/7, Office of this Paper.

FRENCH Assistant desires a place in an English Pharmacy in London, object being to learn the language. Address, G. Delavergne, 116 Rue de la Boëtie, Paris.

DISENGAGED 4th; temporary or otherwise; experienced Manager; good Prescriber, Dispenser, Extractor, &c.; qualified: single. W. 42 Raglan Street, Lowestoft.

MANAGER, small business, or Dispenser; qualified; middle-aged; varied experience; disengaged; moderate salary. "Minor," 10 Clarence Place, Docks, Cardiff.

ASSISTANT; 32; married; good Counterman; used to Store trade; thorough knowledge Photography; married; unqualified. "Chemphoto," 64 Santley Street, Brixton.

ENGAGEMENT wanted, for mornings and afternoons, till 6 P.M.; City preferred; outdoors; no Sunday duty; Saturdays could stop later. W. H., 221 Richmond Road, Hackney, N.E.

DISENGAGED; competent; unqualified; 27; 12 years' varied experience; over 4 years last situation; Wholesale or Retail; South Midlands preferred. Grace, Foster Hill Road, Bedford.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, as Counterman; aged 26 years; height 5 ft. 10 in.; willing and obliging; good references; Stores preferred. Apply to "Geutian" (6/10), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR: 22; tall; energetic; London and country experience; disengaged September 27 until Christmas; time for study; London preferred. Miller, c/o Evans, Moreton Hampstead, Devon.

WANTED, situation as Mauager; unqualified; Extractor, Prescriber; excellent reference; South Coast preferred; permanency; married; aged 33. Apply, "Alba" (7/8), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; 29; married; Retail; Dispensing; Photography; reasonable hours; no Stores; pleasant neighbourhood; disengaged Sept. 31st. H. S. Lean, 7 Sybil Road, Liverpool.

MANAGER, where scope for increase; permanency only; married; 25; abstainer; good references; disengaged September 29; genuine men only, no dabblers need apply. Gregory, 91 Hampstead Road, London.

ASSISTANT, Manager, or Locum; 39; first-class experience, A pothecaries, Pharmaceutical, and Dental (London) qualifications; disengaged September 17; terms moderate. F. O. S., 21 Wood Street, Bolton, Lancs.

ENGLISHMAN; fluent French; 9 years' English and continental experience; good Counterman, Photographer; undeniable references; disengaged September 10. "Migrainine," Pharmacie de Cock, Ostende.

BRANCH Manager or Locum; qualified; middle-aged; single; Prescriber; Extractor, on Dental Register; good experience and references; disengaged. "Chemist," Woodbine House, Wolsingham, R.S.C., co., Durham.

QUALIFIED man; aged 45; unmarried; height 5 ft. 10 in.; good all-round London, provincial, and foreign experience; outdoors preferred; disengaged September 20. Address, "Chemist," 192 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.

MANAGER (qualified); Extractor; aged 38; married, no children; excellent testimonials; permanency preferred, in Newcastle or neighbourhood. Apply, E. J. M., c/o Messrs. Ismay & Son, Chemists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BRANCH Manager; view succession; easy terms; highest references and experience; good Counterman, Prescriber, and Dispenser; 30; married; Manchester district, and personal interview preferred. "Advoca" (6/19), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; over 8 years' good Retail and Dispensing experience; first-class references; good address; height 5 ft. 10 in.; dark; aged 23; disengaged end September; London preferred. J. C., 23 High Street, Deal.

ALL-ROUND Assistant; Extractor; can do Stopping; Prescriber; knowledge of Photographic goods; married, no family; unqualified; aged 30; over 3 years in present situation; good Counter hand. Address, "Quinoidina" (6/13), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

WAREHOUSEMAN and Packer seeks permanency; 28; used to putting-up stock; excellent reference. 8/11, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (24), first-class Retail and Dispensing experience, desires situation in Wholesale; excellent references. 6/8, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE of high-class Proprietary Perfume house desires additional Commission; London twelve miles. J. J. (274/6), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, situation as Traveller, or good commissions accepted; excellent character and testimonials. Address, "Occain" (7/4), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, of varied experience, seeks position of trust; smart business man; accustomed to control of hands; excellent character; aged 27. "Qualified" (5/5), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, leaving September for Canada, is open to accept or represent on commission any suitable marketable Specialities. Apply at once to Thorp, c/o Mrs. Drake, Knutsford.

GENTLEMAN, representing first-class Perfumery house in Liverpool district having an established connection amongst Chemists; seeks an additional commission. 4/11, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER.—Gentleman, having splendid connection amongst Chemists in South and North of England, Scotland, and Ireland, is open to first-class engagement. Apply, "Ora" (6/22), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, well up in all branches of Medical Science, with Varsity training and qualification, wishes appointment to introduce Proprietaries, or do advertising work for Pharmaceutical firms. Apply, stating terms, "Doctor" (1/10), Office of this Paper.

FELLOW of the Institute of Chemistry desires re-engagement as Analyst in Pharmaceutical and Chemical Laboratory; the highest training, references, and experience; Specialty—the Analysis of Water, Drugs, and Pharmaceutical products; moderate salary. Apply, "Analyst" (4/7), Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE are willing to Advertise in that List of yours provided you quote us a reasonable rate. Daisy Ltd., Mammoth Works, Leeds.

CHAPMAN'S Lager Beer; nou-alcoholic; strongly recommended by the Medical faculty; Agents wanted where not represented. For terms, apply Newton & Lawrence, Queen Street, Norwich.

SULPHUR-TABLETS and Sulphur and Sarsaparilla Tablets, in 7-lb. hinged and labelled boxes; 2 cwt. 33s. cwt., carriage paid; 1 cwt. 34s., $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 18s., 28 lbs. 10s., carriage forward, prices and show-cards free; Sticky Fly-papers, your own name, 5s. gross, 5-gross lots carriage paid; Disinfecting Sheets, 4s. 3d. gross, 5-gross lots £1. Christy & Co. (late White), Chemist, Leicester.

CHEMIST'S WINE LICENCES.—Our proprietor has had large experience in obtaining licences for customers on the most favourable terms; let us hear from you in good time for the next session or the adjourned sessions; it means a sound agency, little expense, and a great addition to business. Particulars from The Royal Standard Wine Co., Oxford Mansions, New Oxford Street, London, W.O.

SUPERFINE OIL OF LEMON.—Just received, large consignment from Sicily. Offer this really fine oil at 2s. per 10-lb. copper, 5 copper for £6, until sold; carriage forward, cash with order; sample pound free for 3s.; many chemists have bought from me for several seasons and repeat their orders for "same as before." Albert Moss, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 18 Bloom Street, Stockport.

BARGAINS in Shopfittings.—John Cowper, the Artistic Shopfitter, Cleveland Square, Liverpool, is offering some special bargains in counters, counter and wall cases, bent cases, perfume cases, and dispensing screens; also a few second-hand fittings and cases; sole dépôt for our speciality counter cases; shops completely fitted in tasteful designs; sketch, estimate, and specification of any fitting on application; inquiries solicited.

BARGAINS in second-hand Fittings: 12 ft. window-enclosure, with 3-ft. mirror centre and glass shelves on brackets, mirror in end, glass fittings on top, £10; 1 2-ft. upright showcase and desk, 35s.; 1 4-ft. dispensing-screen, 60s.; 1 6-ft. counter, panelled front, 35s.; 1 4-ft. ditto, 25s.; 1 nest of 13 drug-drawers, 38 by 16, 17s. 6d.; 1 ditto 18 ditto, 36 by 14, 20s.; 4 3-gall. carboys, 8s. each; 2 8 gall. ditto, 17s. 6d. each; 15 doz. shop-rounds and jars, £8; 1 doz. 4-lb. pint jars, 42s. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Medical Fitters, Bond Street, Birmingham.

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—High-class Fittings at Low Prices.—14-ft. Chemist side fitting, fitted 70 mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled glass labels, cut-glass knobs, lockers, shelves, cornice, &c., complete £15 10s.; mahogany-top serving counter, plate-glass front, 10 ft. 6 in. long, £9 5s.; bent plate-glass counter-case, 6 ft. long, 80s. Cheap house for window enclosures, alterations, wall-cases, glass facins, and stall plates. Chemists fitted complete. Estimates free. Mills, Shop-fitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163-165 Old Street, London, E.C. (late 203 City Road).

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FIXTURES.—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lookers below; mahogany dispensing-screens; counters with glass-case fronts; wall-cases; bent-front and flat-top counter-cases; counter-desks; tooth-brush cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for Chemists, new and second-hand; extensive stock to select from, at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemists' Fitter, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool; Works: 9 Preston Street. Telephone 6695. Illustrated Catalogue on application.

COMPLETE SHOPFITTINGS.—12-foot Wall-fitting, with 60 mahogany-fronted drawers with bevelled-edged glass labels and cut-glass knobs, complete with lockers, pilasters, shelving, and cornice; 10-foot Solid Mahogany-top Counter, with nest of drawers at back, including till and label drawers; 6-foot bevelled-edged Mirror-centre Dispensing-screen, with counter under; Perfume-case and Desk; Wall-showcase with recess and shaving complete; all in excellent condition and suitable for beginner or branch; price £35. Philip Josephs & Son, 54 and 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

CUCUMBER AND GLYCERINE.

ROUSE'S Cucumber Paste is the best for preparing Cucumber Emulsion. Formulas and labels free with each jar; 1 lb. (for 3 lbs. emulsion), 2s. 3d.; 1 lb., 4s. 3d.; 7 lbs., 25s., post free. Rouse, 61 Charlotte Street, London, W.

N.B.—Cucumbers actually enter into the composition of this article.

STIRLING'S MINOR AIDS. Synopsis of Equations of the B.P. Chemicals (1898). 1s. Organic Materia Medica. In accord with B.P., 1898, and New Minor Schedule, 1899. Much enlarged. In limp cloth, 1s. 9d.; in cloth boards, 2s. Notes on Dispensing. Pocket Edition. Interleaved for M.S. notes. 1s. 6d. Pharmaceutical Latin and Prescription Reading; with Key. 1s. 6d. A Manual of Botanical Terms (B.P. 1898). Over 2,000 references. 1s. 6d. Botanical Companion, and How to Describe a Plant. 6d. West-Pocket Dose Book (B.P. 1898). Very compact and handy. In red cloth, 6d.

Synopsis of Doses, Strengths, &c., of B.P., 1898. Pocket Edition. 9d. Tabulated Tinctures, B.P., 1898. A Short Cut. Systematic and Concise. 9d. All post free throughout the world. (Descriptive List post free on request.)

JOHN GOWER, Publisher, Waterloo, LIVERPOOL.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

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FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

Set of Minor apparatus, 10s. J., 5 Deerbrook Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

Auto-copyist, prints 6½ by 9½, saves printer's bill for circulars. 3/39, Office of this Paper.

Whitall & Tatums counter tablet-machine, for 3 and 5 gr. tablets; perfect order; cost £3, take 25s. **ROWE**, Arklow.

Nearly-new Fellow & Bates' 5-quart emulsifier, cost 27s. 6d., for 17s. 6d.; buying larger size, same kind, in its place. **BURKINSHAW**, Belper.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"**Pharmaceutical Journal**," 1871 to 1896; what offers? **PINYON**, 49 Abbey Road, N.W.

Newth; **Maisch**; **Pharmacopoeia**; **Vine's "Botany"**; **Kipping's "Organic"**; **Everitt's "Physics"**; new editions; cash or exchange. **NORMAN**, 48 Langton Park Road, N.

Minor books.—**Attfield**, 7s.; **Green's "Botany," vol. i.**, 3s. 6d.; **Ince's "Latin Grammar," 3s. 6d.**; **Will's "Analysis and Pharmacy," 1s.** **HARRISON**, 231 High Street, Lewisham.

DENTAL.

Complete set dental instruments, with key, and tortoiseshell lancet; practically new; **Maw's** fig. 175; owner has duplicate set; what offers? **KINROSS**, Chemist, Battersea, S.W.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

9 **doz.** 1s. 1½d. **Daisy powders**, 8s. **doz.** 4/27, Office of this Paper.

Six Virol, 4s.; 10 Oxine loz., 6s. "**CHEMIST**," 52 York Road, Battersea.

What offers? 6 **doz.** **Storecroft's** cough-mixture, new. 5/19, Office of this Paper.

Offers wanted for 32 **Munyou's** 1s. remedies, also 5 **doz.** 3d. **Daisy powders**, Key, Chemist, Pontypridd.

30 **Mellin's** emulsion, 1s.; 1 gross 4½d. **tins** **White Cross** lemonade, non-effervescent; 36 **Holloway's** coca wine, 1s. 6d.; half face-value for all or offer. **LYLE**, Chemist, Berwick-on-Tweed.

1 **doz.** **Dr. Williams'** pink pills, 2s. 9d.; 1½ **doz.** **Lyun's** fig remedy, 1s.; ½ **doz.** gaseous fluid, 1s. 9d. (Day's); 1 gross health salt; 1 gross natural ditto; 1 gross effervescing lemonade granules; all new, and made by **Wilkinson & Simpson**; first reasonable offer. **WRIGHT**, Chemist, Kirkwall.

Two 4s. 6d. airtator-bottles, 7s.; 2 1s. sparklets, 1s. 4d.; 2 2s. 6d. **Horlick's** malted milk, 3s. 8d.; 12 1s. Nutroa food, 6s.; 7 **Rackham's** tonic compound, 4s. 8d.; 6 **Rackham's** liver-pills, 4s.; 1 **Allen's** zylobalsanum, 1s. 8d.; 1 **Allen's** antifat, 4s.; 2 2s. 9d. **Liebig's** chemical food, 3s. 6d.; 1 **Lactoela**, 9d.; 1 2s. 9d. **Lactoela**, 2s.; all clean; post free. **GRIFFITH**, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.

One 1s. **Doughty's** voice-lozeuges, 3 1s. **Williams's** worm-lozenges, 1 1s. 1½d. **Iowther's** worm-lozenges, 112 1d. **Chameleon** fly-catchers, 180 soap, 242 adhesive 1d. plasters cased (3 doz. cards), 2 7½d. **Brandreth's** pills, 1 2s. 9d. **Bertelli's** catramin pills, 4 1s. **Smith's** arsenic pills, 3 4s. 6d. **Holden's** vinum vitæ, 2 2s. 9d. **Epps's** cura-cene, 1 2s. 9d. **Jackson's** febrifuge; all saleable; no reasonable offer refused. **WRIGHT**, Chemist, Hebden Bridge.

SHARES.

20 **Camwal** pref. at 22s. 6d. 6/17, Office of this Paper.

Camwal ordinary and preference; half-shares bought. 3/37, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Splendid microscope for sale, cost over £20, will take £10; bargain. 296 **Abbeydale Road**, Sheffield.

Lantern-size hand-camera, Rapid rectilinear lens, Iris pneumatic shutter, 1 dark-slide, 25s. 2/21, Office of this Paper.

For sale, cheap, Sanderson's quarter-plate seven-guinea hand-camera, unused, latest modcl. **MANNERS**, 76 Cannon Street, E.O.

30s. field-glaes, high power, good definition, 8 leuses, in brown leather case; second-hand price, 17s. 6d.; approval. **FALMER**, Thornbury, Glos.

Microscope, ¼ and 1 in. objectives, and eye-piece, all by Wray, cabinet, eoudeuser, polariscope, microtone, live box, knife, forceps, &c., good as new, cost over £14, take £6. **ROWE**, Arklow.

SHOP FITTINGS.

For sale, 3 large handsome specie-jars; also wall fitting, 18 ft. long, top 7 open shelves and cornice, lower panelled-door cupboards. "**MART**," 399 Edgware Road, W.

Handsome glass case, fronted counters, and the stock and fittings (for removal) of Chemist's shop, at **MORRIS**, 331 West Green Road, near West Green Station, London, N.

24 blue jars, 4 lb.; 12 4-lb. recess-label bottles; few doz. gold-labelled bottles; toothbrush-case, counter-case, upright case; pill-machine; dispensing-scales, mortars, and sundry articles. **JOHN DAY**, Chemist, Dewsbury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postal-order portfolio, Knott's, scarcely soiled, post free 4s. 6d. **Frost**, Acock's Green.

Honey for disposal, 1 cwt., best English. Apply, **ARTHUR S. HOOPER**, Hurst Mill, Wareham, Dorset.

11 **doz.** best black polished seamless euclmas, complete in box, 17s. **doz.** carriage paid. **MEACHEN**, Cheshunt Cottage, Westcliff-on-Sea.

On **sale**, 16½ **doz.** 10-oz. egg-shape soda-bottles, with name and address on; what offer? **J. WILSON**, Chemist, Great Harwood, near Blackburn.

Pill-machine, 3 gr., faultless, 10/6; pair beam dispensing-scales, good condition, 12s. 6d.; 14 lbs. good rad. zingib., 4d. lb. **CULLEN**, Chemist, Newcastle.

Cotton-seed oil, 14 gallons, at 2s. per gall., tins free; **Daisy powders**, 2 doz. 13½d., at 9s. **doz.**; **Pearliss Erasmic soap**, 1 gross at 32s.; **Maypole soap**, 6 **doz.** assorted, 2s. 6d. **doz.**; **Luxia P.C.P.**, 12 cabinet, 10 half-plate packets, 6s. **doz.** **FORSTER**, Chemist, Shield Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WANTED.

Chemist's gilded sign-mortar. X. (268/3), Office of this Paper.

Camera, good half-plate, second-hand. 3/38, Office of this Paper.

Camwal ordinary and preference. L., 20 Tressillian Road, Brockley, S.E.

Small sifting and mixing machine, in perfect condition. **JUDGE**, Bourne, Lincs.

Old electric lamps and scrap platinum. **P. ROWSELL**, 9 Derwent Grove, East Dulwich, London.

Southall's "Materia Medica." State lowest price, C. 2, Hartley, 169 Roundhay Road, Leeds.

Kaputene shares wanted. State lowest price and number, **FEATHERSTONE**, Chemist, Tunstall.

Nest of drawers, 50 to 100, two or more sizes, labels immaterial, good condition, and clean; must be cheap. **PERKINS**, Henley-in-Arden, Birmingham.



▲ Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

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Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; DIARY, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

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Terms for advertising may be obtained on application to the Publisher, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

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EDUCATIONAL NUMBER.

THE annual Educational Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published next week (September 8). It will contain new features as well as old, and as it is a number which has a larger circulation than usual, firms who have goods to sell to students, to schools of chemistry, pharmacy, and medicine, to hospitals and teachers, or to the trade generally, should see that their advertisements are in the number. Instructions should be sent to the publisher immediately. The number is referred to, and is in demand for educational purposes, during a whole year, which is an additional reason for advertising in it.

Summary.

On and after this date liquid preparations of carbolic acid and its homologues, containing more than 3 per cent., are scheduled poisons in Great Britain (p. 383).

A BUBONIC PLAGUE has broken out in Glasgow (p. 372).

THE MONTES BIRD is sketched by Mr. Reynolds this week (p. 380).

A JOHANNESBURG CHEMIST named Klee has been arrested as a Boer spy (p. 375).

A LOT OF CHEMISTS who obtained wine-licences during the past week are named on p. 363.

BOVRIL'S LATEST AD. is to get children to build castles and draw pictures on the sands (p. 370).

TRANSVAAL CHEMISTS are still waiting in Cape Town, being refused permission to go up country (p. 375).

MR. KEEN AND MR. REID comment on the next Pharmacy Bill especially with reference to the company question (p. 391).

MR. H. G. WILSON, a Natal chemist, has acted as a gunner with the Terrible Naval Brigade at Colenso and Estcourt (p. 375).

THE CORRESPONDENCE on the present-day chemist's assistant is getting lively. More letters are printed this week (p. 392).

CORONERS appear to be pleased with the carbolic scheduling, and recommend the same treatment for mineral acids (p. 370).

CORK DISTRICT HOSPITAL DOCTORS sensibly criticise the L.G.B. list of medicines and medical appliances for Unions (p. 372).

A PRESCRIBING M.P.S. has been sharply questioned by the Manchester Coroner, who was investigating the death of one of his patients (p. 371).

MR. G. CLARIDGE-DRUCE does not succumb to "Xrayser's" remarks à propos of Dr. Atfield's criticism of Mr. Druce's botanical criticism. He replies on p. 391.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF BANKRUPTCIES (England and Wales) reports that the failures in 1899 were less numerous and not so heavy as in 1898 (p. 385).

THE ANALYTICAL MIXTURE last month contained disodic phosphate, mercuric chloride, and lead nitrate. The prizes go to Atherton and Darwen (p. 368).

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION in regard to accidents in aerated-water factories is reported on p. 389. It refers to the notification of injuries to inspectors.

MESSRS. HELBING AND PASSMORE continue their observations on the chemistry of the new German Pharmacopœia, and point out a blunder in the cocaine-tests (p. 387).

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL ETHICS are opposed to the extension of business by bicycle. Our Paris correspondent sends an interesting paragraph about it (p. 373).

A SCOTCH CORRESPONDENT sends some notes on current events, including a remarkable letter from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society regarding Pharmacopœia revision (p. 372).

THE MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is endeavouring to encourage apprentices and assistants in their studies by offering prizes for competition. Particulars are given on p. 370.

REVISED and enlarged editions of "The Art of Dispensing" and "Veterinary Counter-practice" have been published this week. The nature of the improvements is indicated in an article on p. 382.

OUR OBITUARY COLUMN contains notes of the deaths of Messrs. Amoore (Bournemouth), Burns (Ayr), Cameron (Rutherford, N.J.), and Wm. Wilkinson (Cheetham). A portrait of the last-named is given (p. 376).

THE NEW ZEALAND POISONS-SCHEDULE is the same as that of Great Britain, and the Chief Justice of the colony has decided that vermin-killers containing strychnine need not be entered in the poisons-book (p. 374 and p. 385).

A STARTLING RISE of 20s. to 25s. per cwt. in cubeb is chronicled this week. Quinine is ½d. higher from the factories, while secondhand is cheaper. Lemon oil, cinnamon, serpentine, and mandrake-root are dearer, and shellac, star-anise oil, and citric acid are easier (p. 594).

Students' Corner.

CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.I.C., F.C.S.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

THE subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis will be a mixture of not more than three salts. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Wednesday, September 5, and the samples will be posted on September 6.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, September 15. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

REPORTS.

The mixture of salts sent to our correspondents on August 7 contained 3 parts of anhydrous disodium phosphate, 1 part of mercuric chloride, and 1 part of lead nitrate.

The calculated composition of this mixture is :—

Hg	...	...	...	...	...	14·76
Pb	...	...	...	...	...	12·51
Na	...	...	...	...	...	19·43
H	...	...	...	...	...	0·43
Cl	...	...	...	...	...	5·24
NO ₃	...	...	...	...	...	7·49
PO ₄	...	...	...	...	...	40·14
						100·00

Traces of calcium and the sulphuric acid and a slight trace of iron were present as impurities.

There were forty packets of the powder sent to applicants, but only twelve reports of analysis were received in reply—a circumstance which we may attribute to the holiday season.

Three of our correspondents failed to detect mercury. This metal was present to the extent of nearly 15 per cent., though mercuric chloride constituted only one-fifth of the mixture. Corrosive sublimate was the only volatile constituent of the mixture, therefore it was easily isolated and identified in the preliminary examination. When the powder was heated in a bulb-tube, a portion volatilised and condensed on the cooler part of the tube as a white crystalline sublimate. By cutting the tube, the fixed and volatile portions were obtained separately. From its appearance the sublimate might have been an ammonium compound, but no smell of ammonia had been observed during the process of sublimation, and a portion of the sublimate mixed with soda-lime and moistened did not evolve ammonia. The sublimate dissolved readily in water, therefore it was not an antimonial or arsenical compound, nor could it be mercurous chloride. It gave a black precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen, and a white curdy precipitate with nitric acid and silver nitrate. This was quite enough to justify the conclusion that the sublimate consisted of mercuric chloride. By igniting the fixed portion of the powder which remained in the bulb of the ignition-tube with sodium carbonate or charcoal, soft malleable beads of metal, which gave a metallic streak on paper, were obtained, and easily recognised as lead. This was important information to possess before proceeding with the systematic analysis in the wet way. It was important to know beforehand that lead was present—one was prepared for the action of

hydrochloric acid on the powder, and the formation of a precipitate, insoluble in cold, but soluble in warm dilute hydrochloric acid. It was more important to be forewarned of the presence of mercury, because mercuric sulphide is usually separated from other sulphides by the action of warm dilute nitric acid, in which mercuric sulphide is insoluble, while it decomposes the other sulphides. Mercuric sulphide is, however, quite easily decomposed by nitro-hydrochloric acid; therefore the dilute nitric acid that is intended not to have any effect upon mercuric sulphide should be quite free from hydrochloric acid. Hence the necessity for thoroughly washing the precipitated sulphides until hydrochloric acid and chlorides are completely removed, before the sulphide is warmed with dilute nitric acid. Some of the reports before us show that this precaution was neglected, and the sulphides seemed to dissolve in warm dilute nitric acid, though mercuric sulphide was present.

Though lead cannot be completely removed in the form of chloride, there is a distinct advantage in removing as much as possible in that form as it simplifies the examination of the sulphides in the next stage of the analysis. In the present case the peculiar and very characteristic behaviour of mercuric chloride with sulphuretted hydrogen was easily observed, provided the greater part of the lead had previously been removed as chloride. Mercury is the only metal that shows a progressive change in the colour of the precipitate produced by sulphuretted hydrogen from white, through yellow and orange, to black. Of course the presence of other metals which produce precipitates under similar conditions may mask this change of colour, but in this analysis the small quantity of lead in a cold dilute hydrochloric-acid solution of the powder did not prevent the progressive change of colour from being easily followed.

It may appear strange that phosphoric acid is more likely to be overlooked when present in quantity, than when only a moderate amount is present; yet such is the case when the molybdic test is the one relied upon. Ammonium phospho-molybdate, the yellow crystalline salt that separates out when a nitric-acid solution of ammonium molybdate is added to a solution of a phosphate, is a very complex substance, as may be seen from the formula assigned to it—viz., $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoPO}_4 \cdot 9\text{MoO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It is highly insoluble in dilute acids in the presence of an excess of molybdic acid. A solution containing only 1 part of phosphoric acid to about 40 parts of molybdic acid is in the most favourable state for the formation of the precipitate. To ensure this condition it is safer to add the solution to be tested, drop by drop, to 2 or 3 c.c. of the reagent, than to proceed in the usual reverse order. After each addition the solution should be gently warmed, and some time allowed to elapse before concluding that no precipitate is formed.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to E. M. LEES, near Atherstone, Warwickshire.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

ROBERT WHITTAKER, c/o Mr. Ralph Shorrock, Darwen.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

E. M. Leese (1st prize) ...	98	R. E. Jackson ...	...	...	83
R. Whittaker (2nd prize) ...	95	Dubitum ...	...	...	80
Algol ...	93	J. H. B. ...	...	...	75
Longhome ...	92	Tragacanth...	...	...	60
Pharmacy ...	92	E. Kemp ...	...	...	35
Aberthaw ...	90	Carolus ...	...	...	30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific hook which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

ALGOL.—The spectroscope failed to reveal the slightest trace of potassium. The trace of iron and calcium formed the slight precipitate observed on adding ammonia as a group-reagent to the filtrate from sulphuretted hydrogen. When this precipitate was collected on a filter and treated with a few drops of dilute acetic acid, the solution gave a white crystalline precipitate with ammonium oxalate. The slight residue on the filter treated with dilute hydrochloric acid yielded a solution which gave a red colour with ammonium sulphocyanide.

R. E. JACKSON.—Lead should have been detected in the preliminary examination. When the powder was ignited on charcoal with a reducing agent, easily malleable white metallic heads were obtained. These heads dissolved readily, without residue, in nitric acid, and the solution gave a yellow precipitate with potassium chromate, clearly showing that the metal was lead. If you had allowed the hydrochloric-acid solution of the powder to cool before passing sulphuretted hydrogen, the greater part of the lead would have crystallised out in the form of chloride, and it should have been filtered off in this form.

DUBITUM.—The constituent you failed to detect constituted 40 per cent. of the mixture. It is probably because there was so much present that you failed to detect it. It is very likely that you had an excess of phosphoric acid present, instead of the excess of molybdic acid, which is essential for the formation of the yellow crystalline precipitate. You should study this reaction, experimentally using a solution containing a known quantity of a phosphate—say a dilute nitric-acid solution of calcium phosphate, and for reagent a nitric-acid solution of ammonium molybdate of known strength.

TRAGACANTH.—You stated that only a trace of sodium was present without assigning any reason for the opinion. Your grounds for concluding that potassium was a constituent of the mixture were equally obscure. The solution which failed to give a precipitate with ammonium carbonate should have been evaporated to dryness and ignited. This operation left a large residue, which must have consisted of compounds of magnesium or the alkali metals. It gave an intense sodium coloration to the flame. A small portion dissolved in water failed to give a precipitate with ammonium and sodium phosphate, so that magnesium was absent. Another portion gave no precipitate with platinic chloride and hydrochloric acid, therefore no notable quantity of potassium was present. The remainder gave an abundant white crystalline precipitate with potassium metantimoniate, showing that sodium was present in quantity.

J. H. B.—Your preliminary examination of the powder was quite inadequate. A portion should have been ignited in a bulb-tube for the purpose of observing how it was affected by heat. No single experiment that can be tried throws so much light upon the general character of a substance as this. One important effect produced in this case was the separation of the mixture into two parts, one volatile, the other fixed. How these portions might be further examined is referred to elsewhere.

E. KEMP.—You should have examined the sublimate chemically; this was easily done, as the number of substances that could be present in a white crystalline inorganic sublimate is very limited. You may be easily misled by the microscopic appearance of a sublimate unless you compare the sublimate with one produced under similar conditions. Blue glass varies very much in tint; you must find out by actual experiment what your glass will do. Prepare mixtures of sodium and potassium chloride of known composition and see what is the smallest proportion of potassium you can detect with certainty with one thickness of the glass, and whether the test is more sensitive with two thicknesses.

CAROLUS.—You assumed without the slightest justification that the residue left when the powder was treated with water did not contain heavy metals, and examined it for alkali-earth metals and alkali metals alone. You seem to rely too much on your textbook; before you attempt to make practical use of any analytical reaction you must study it, not merely by reading about it in a hook, but by experiment, and by direct personal observation. You omitted to give a summary of your results, an omission we can readily understand, and so there was some difficulty in finding out what your results really were.

THE WINTER TOURNAMENT.

We shall make an announcement in the next report regarding a tournament for the winter months, and for preliminary practice all students should get the sample to be distributed next week.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Sarah Ann Baker committed suicide at Lincoln last week by drinking carbolic acid.

William Webster, a Woolton coachman, committed suicide on August 23 by taking carbolic acid.

A West Croydon carpenter, Edward Townshend, drank a quantity of spirit of salt on August 16, and died in the hospital two days later.

On August 23 the chemist Mayor of Taunton (Councillor W. A. Wrenn) and Mrs. Wrenn had a garden-party in Vivary Park, Taunton. The event was a decided success.

A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed by the Lambeth Magistrate on August 29 on Oliver Watson, who said he was a chemist's assistant, for being drunk and disorderly.

George Nicholls, described as a chemist's assistant, was fined 40s. and costs at the South-Western Police Court on August 28 for stealing a walking-stick, the property of Mr. J. W. Reynolds, chemist, 259 Battersea Park Road.

A little girl named Beatrice Short, living at New Brompton, picked up a bottle containing carbolic acid whilst playing in the garden of an empty house, and drank a portion of the contents. She lies in the hospital in a critical state.

The two labourers charged with wilfully damaging machinery in the works of Messrs. Manger & Sons (Limited), chemical-manufacturers, Bow, were found guilty at the County of London Sessions on August 24, and were ordered six months' imprisonment.

The Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association is to meet at Church House, Church Street, on Monday, September 3, at 8.30 P.M., when the President's address and a report of Divisional Secretaries *re* action with regard to Companies Bill will be the principal business.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. C.C. v. Stevenson & Howell C.C.—This match, played at Brockley on August 25, ended in a win for B. W. & Co. Scores: B. W. & Co., 119; S. & H. C.C., 38 (8 wickets), the last two men being absent. For the winners, J. C. Smith took four wickets for 19, and Hookham two for 9 runs.

Chemists' Licences.

Off wine-licences have been granted to the following traders:—

Mr. F. Oram, pharmaceutical chemist, Market Place, Romsey.

Mr. E. E. Allen, chemist and druggist, Widmore Road, Bromley.

Mr. H. Thompson, chemist and druggist, Pendleton, Manchester.

To the following off-licences for wines and spirits have been granted:—

Mr. F. Jacks, chemist and druggist, High Street, Stone.

Mr. J. L. Smith, chemist and druggist, Regent Road, Salford.

Mr. D. C. Hill, Ashton Old Road, Openshaw.

Mr. J. W. Drinkwater, chemist and druggist, 63 Boundary Lane, Chorlton-upon-Medlock.

Mr. E. T. Palmer, chemist, 19 Market Square, Aylesbury.

Open on Sunday.

Hitherto the Timothy White Company, Portsmouth chemists, have closed their branches on Sundays and holidays, and some of the local chemists have availed themselves of these opportunities to gain a little extra profit on "patents." The company now, however, give notice that in future their branch at Russell Street, Southsea, will be open for the convenience of their customers during certain hours on Sundays and holidays. Should the venture be extended to other branches it will be interesting to note how the price of Sunday patents is affected.

Bits from Birmingham.

A medical man in the poorer districts of our city has decided not to trust his clients any longer; his reason is that coals are so dear. Will pharmacy follow suit and raise the pries?

Summons for rates may be posted on the front door—so said the local Magistracy when exception was taken by a lawyer on behalf of his client that his had been received through the letter-box, a process which, although not legal, has received countenance in Birmingham.

Several inquiries have been made from pharmacists for a powder of spice which is used by farmers to mingle with their hay at the time of ricking to impart a nice new-mown-hay odour and flavour to it, when, owing to the weather or faulty labour, it has been "ill-gotten." What is it?

For the convenience of gas-consumers who pay accounts in cash, branch receiving-offices have been opened in the Ladywood and other wards. Mr. J. F. Griffin, chemist, 139 Monument Road, has been appointed collector in Ladywood. The hours are fixed at 10 to 5, Wednesdays 10 to 1, and Saturdays 10 to 1.30.

The "living-in" question is again agitating local shop-assistants, and no doubt will extend to those in pharmacy. The complaints are meagre accommodation, low wages (working out to 3*l.* per hour), poor food, and long hours (twelve to fourteen daily). It is alleged that this is a profit-earning department.

Just now there is a prevalent sore-throat and high-temperature epidemic which is perplexing the local medical profession, and engaging some attention from the counter-prescriber (called by the local press "unmedical men"). The attack comes on suddenly, lasts a few days, leaves no serious effects, is not of the diphtheria type, and a little chlorine mixture dispels it. The epidemic is contemporaneous with complaints of "bad smells in Edgbaston."

In conversation with a pharmacist concerning the failures in the Minor examination he told me that in the last examinations in London a student during the botany turnabout surveyed the specimens on the table and only saw one flower—a sort of big daisy—all the rest being bits of wood, leaves, and such-like things. Considering that according to the syllabus a student must be prepared to answer questions and refer plants to their natural orders and classes, it is obvious that not much of that work was required to be practically done. It seems that what is of great importance to the pharmacist is greatly neglected for more scientific questions which cannot have any interest for the pharmacist after his examination is over. Hence the hatred displayed by the plucked ones. Complaint is also made that often now the examination is in pronunciation.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

The Council of this Association offers for competition among the apprentices and assistants of Manchester two prizes of the value of one guinea each, the gifts of Mr. G. S. Woolley and Mr. J. Rymer Young, and two prizes of the value of half-a-guinea each, given by the Association. Two examinations will be held—one for apprentices and assistants under 21 years of age, and one for assistants over 21 years of age, who have not passed the Minor examination. A prize of one guinea (in books) will be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Senior examination, and a prize of half-a-guinea will be awarded to the second in order of merit. Similar prizes of one guinea and half-a-guinea will be awarded in the Junior examination. The examinations will be held in the first week in January, 1901, and are open to all apprentices and assistants whose employers are members of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, or who are themselves subscribers to the Association, and in the employment of pharmacists practising in the district. The subjects for the Junior division are:—Elementary chemistry, embracing the chief characters of the metals and non-metals, and their salts; the commoner compounds of carbon; and the principal laws of chemistry; elementary botany, including morphology, and the chief facts in vegetable physiology; pharmaceutical Latin; the metric system; an essay upon a selected popular topic. In the Senior division:—Translation of Latin and English

prescriptions, and a description of the best methods of dispensing them; pharmacy—the modes of preparation, characters, and composition of the emplastræ, pilulae, and unguenta of the B.P., 1898; posology—the doses of the poisons scheduled in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and of their official preparations. Intending competitors must send in their names to the Secretary, Mr. J. Woodruff Walton, 427 Higher Broughton, not later than December 20, 1900.

Sand-castle Advertising.

At Filey on August 23, about a score of children assembled on the sands and competed for eight prizes offered by Bovril (Limited) for the best sand-designs illustrative of the uses of Bovril. All the designs were extremely good, and the first prize was awarded to a portrayal of "Bovril for Tommy Atkins." The next best design was that of a snow-clad mountain, the heap of sand being covered with cotton-wool, with a dog taking a bottle of Bovril to a lost traveller.

At Rhyl last week another competition was held by Bovril (Limited), at which prizes were offered for the best-designed castles. Mr. Councillor Ellis, a local wine and spirit merchant, offered substantial prizes in a similar competition for children, the designs to include a certain brand of whisky. The competition was highly successful, and some very pretty designs were made, but on Sunday an indignation meeting was held by prominent temperance advocates, who protested in strong terms against such competitions being taken part in by children, and a strongly-worded resolution was sent to the Rhyl Council, asking them to prohibit advertising competitions on the sands.

Unlabelled Poison.

Charles Oswald Bennett Theobald, a St. Pancras window-cleaner, had been in the habit of purchasing small quantities of spirit of salt for furbishing brass. The liquid he obtained from an oilshop, and it was his practice to have it put into a bottle bearing a label stating that the contents were iron and quinine. This label was not covered by the vendor of the acid, and on August 24 Theobald drank some of the acid, in mistake for quinine mixture, and died in hospital four hours later. Dr. Danford Thomas, the St. Pancras Coroner, after hearing the evidence, said it was the very dangerous custom of many persons to take ginger-beer or medicine bottles to the oilshop and purchase deadly poisons. These, in many oilshops, were placed in such vessels without the slightest precaution being taken as to labelling.

A Coroner who Asks for More.

On August 25 Dr. H. R. Oswald held an inquest at Tooting on the body of Florence Rachel Weston, aged 37 years. On August 23 deceased sent a little girl to Olborne's Drug-stores, Carlton Terrace, Lower Tooting, for twopennyworth of carbolic acid. This was supplied after the assistant had ascertained that it was required for scrubbing floors, and the deceased drank the contents of a 2-oz. bottle in the presence of her husband. Dr. George Shaw, who was called in, said the woman died an hour later from the effects of the poison. The acid was an 80-per-cent. solution. The Coroner said it must have struck the jury that carbolic acid and similar poisons were to be obtained with alarming facility, but he was pleased to be able to tell them that carbolic acid—at least all solutions above 3 per cent. in strength—would soon have to be purchased from registered chemists. Hitherto, although it was a most deadly poison, it could be purchased at oilshops and from general tradespeople. Sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids could also be obtained from ordinary tradesmen without any check except the common sense the vendor chose to exercise, but there was no legal restriction at present. Oxalic acid, another deadly poison, was already in the second schedule, the result being that it must be purchased from a registered chemist. The only thing he had to say about the carbolic-acid reform was that they must be thankful for it as far as it went, but it was a great pity that a clean sweep had not been made of other poisons. There were many poisons that would cause horrible deaths which could be bought at oilshops. He trusted that when the new order to which he had referred took effect it would be more efficacious, and that chemists would satisfy themselves very carefully indeed that a person asking for carbolic was a *bona-fide* purchaser. He did not know whether a special

kind of bottle had to be used, but he thought so. He was aware that a chemist's position was a difficult one; it was very easy to tell a chemist to be careful, but it was not as easy for him to act up to it. A suicide was often a very cunning person, but if a chemist acted in conformity with the Act he had performed his legal duty. He hoped the Pharmaceutical Society would make further suggestions to the Privy Council to add more poisons to the list. Some of those in the second part should, he thought, be taken out and added to Part I. Tincture of opium ought undoubtedly to have that further restriction placed upon it.

Ammonia for Magnesia.

At an adjourned inquest held at Gloucester on August 24 on the body of a 10-months-old child named Bernard Francis Southam, an old man named Mullarney stated that he went to the shop of Mr. Higgs, chemist and druggist, for liquid magnesia, which he told the assistant (Mr. Williams) was for the baby teething. He said, further, that he returned with the medicine and told Mr. Williams that some of it was given to the child and it cried, but the latter statement he would not swear to. The County Analyst (Mr. G. Embrey) deposed to examining a bottle of medicine prescribed for the child by Mr. A. E. Price, surgeon, which contained amongst other things an inappreciable quantity of ammonia. Traces of ammonia were found in the stomach. John Harold Kemp, house-surgeon at the infirmary where the child died, attributed death to the high temperature associated with diarrhoea and convulsions. He did not think death was in any degree attributable to swallowing ammonia.

The jury found that deceased died from diarrhoea and convulsions. The Coroner said it would be seen in that verdict that there was nothing about ammonia, but he thought he was justified in saying that the chemist's assistant stood in a very awkward position, and that the peculiarities of the case, perhaps, had saved him from a verdict of manslaughter. He felt sure that everyone would agree with him that although they had not found that ammonia was the cause of death Mr. Williams was very much to be blamed. He (the Coroner) was perfectly satisfied, and he was sure that everyone else was, that the chemist's assistant had no evil intention whatever when he gave the wrong medicine. But it was great carelessness to give poison instead of a thoroughly harmless medicine.

Mr. Langley-Smith said that when Mr. Williams found out his mistake he immediately recommended the mother to go to some good doctor, and he would pay the expenses.

The Coroner: I give him the full benefit of that. It was carelessness, and I am very glad indeed that the jury are able to bring in the verdict they have done.

"Cheap Penny Powders."

At an inquest held at Colchester on August 21, respecting the death of a child named Percy Charles Hart, 3½ years old, Dr. S. Worts, who certified that death was due to exhaustion following diarrhoea, said that persons in most of the cases of diarrhoea which had come under his notice had given their children cheap penny powders which did more harm than good. In this case, when the deceased was getting better, the mother gave it one of these powders, with the result that the diarrhoea returned. He would inquire what were the ingredients of the powders, but did not think that in this instance the powder was the cause of death. Death from natural causes was the verdict.

A Cocaine-victim.

At the Kingston Borough Bench on August 25, Albert Walter Counter was charged with fraudulently obtaining refreshments from the Kingston Hotel, and also with stealing, by means of a trick, from Mr. Alfred Higgs, J.P., chemist, Richmond Road, Kingston, a hypodermic syringe and two needle-points, value 7s. 6d. After evidence on the latter charge had been given, prisoner said he was not in his right senses at the time. He had been drinking and had besides shortly before had 25 gr. of cocaine injected into him, so that he scarcely knew what he was doing. Ever since he had suffered from dysentery in Africa he had been obliged to have injections of cocaine. Further evidence resulted in prisoner being sent to gaol for a month, with hard labour.

Poisoned with Salt of Lemon.

At Cambridge, on August 27, an inquest was held on the body of Susan Mona Beatrice Lowndes, who was attending the Cambridge University extension lectures. Deceased had taken a quantity of salt of lemon, and died shortly afterwards. Evidence of the purchase of twopennyworth of salts of lemon by the deceased was given by Mr. J. H. Leech, chemist and druggist, Trinity Street, Cambridge. Mr. Leech stated that Miss Lowndes first asked him questions respecting sulphonal, and eventually purchased three powders containing 10 gr. of Trional in each, besides the salts of lemon. When he handed the latter to deceased he told her it was poison, besides labelling the packet. Verdict of suicide while insane.

A Prescribing M.P.S.

At an inquiry held at Manchester on August 27, touching the death of Samuel Davies, a weaver, it was stated in evidence that the deceased had been prescribed for by Mr. Geo. Jackson, "medical chemist and dispenser," 388 Rochdale Road, Harpurhey. The deceased was found dead in bed after a short illness, and Dr. Heslop, who at the Coroner's request made a *post-mortem*, said death was due to kidney-disease. He (the doctor) had tasted the medicine which had been prescribed by Jackson, and said if it was not calculated to do any good it would not do any harm, at which the jury laughed. The Coroner said this Mr. Jackson was always prescribing for people, and he used the same medicine for everything. He would have him before the jury. A policeman was sent for Mr. Jackson, but returned saying the chemist had told him he was very busy and could not come. The Coroner then sent a warrant, and Mr. Jackson appeared. The Coroner then asked what he had been treating deceased for, and Mr. Jackson replied, "Disease of the heart." No doubt, he said, the man had disease of the kidneys, but he was also suffering from failure of the heart. The Coroner: Why did you not come here at once when I sent for you?—Several people were waiting for me in the shop; I was not unwilling to come, but it was an important part of the day for me. You have been here several times; how long is it since you were here last?—Ten years. You will have to be very careful in treating people.—I am very careful. (To the jury): Mr. Jackson takes upon himself the responsibility of prescribing for people. He has been treating this man for heart-disease, and he died from disease of the kidneys. I hope I shall not see you here again, Mr. Jackson. It is all rubbish for a man not a trained doctor to treat these cases. You can go now. Mr. Jackson said "Thank you," and hurriedly left the Court, but was immediately brought back by a policeman. The Coroner: I understand you call yourself a "medical chemist," but you have no diploma even as a pharmaceutical chemist.—I am a member of the Pharmaceutical Society. [The Coroner then examined the register, and found Mr. Jackson was in business before 1868.] Mr. Jackson: I was practising before the Act was passed. I have been in practice forty-five years. The Coroner: You ought to have it made clear, or you may not always be treated as leniently as to-day. Be careful. Mr. Jackson: I am careful. If all were as careful as I am there would be no inquests. (Laughter.) Mr. Jackson then left the Court. A Juror: Is it legal for a chemist to prescribe? The Coroner: Anybody can prescribe, but you must not put any letters after your name. I daresay your friends have probably told you to take something to do you good when you have not felt well. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

Failed in an Exam.

The Liverpool Deputy-Coroner conducted an inquiry on August 28 into the circumstances attending the death of a medical student named Arthur Albert Ganderton. It was stated in evidence that the deceased was depressed through having failed to pass a medical examination. During his studies he had been in the habit of taking small doses of opium, and on August 25 he purchased fourpennyworth of liquid extract of opium at a chemist's shop in Whitechapel. When questioned as to the purpose for which he required the drug he said he was a doctor, and wanted it for midwifery. Subsequently he engaged a room at the Temperance Hotel, and next morning was found dead in bed, an empty

bottle which had contained the poison being found on the dressing-table. A verdict of death through misadventure was returned.

Burgling from Chemists.

Last week the pharmacy of Mr. T. C. Palmer, chemist and druggist, Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby, was broken into, a cash-box and hospital-collection box were rifled, and a quantity of cigars, soap, and lozenges and articles of wearing apparel stolen. On August 18 the police arrested a man named John Edward Pearson on another charge and he was found to be wearing Mr. Palmer's coat and in possession of that gentleman's cigars and pipe. He was remanded pending inquiries.

An attempt was made on the night of August 20 to break into the establishment of Messrs. Oxen & Co., chemists and druggists, Bridge Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme. The shop was left securely fastened at night, but the next morning it was found that a back window had been broken in three places and a row of stock-bottles containing powdered drugs knocked off a shelf and smashed. Nothing was missed from the premises, and it is surmised that the noise caused by the falling bottles scared the intruders.

Chemical-works Destruction.

The Runcorn police are investigating an outrage at the Weston Chemical-works of the United Alkali Company. During the night of August 27 some malicious person cut a hole inside of the vitriol-chamber. It was not discovered and stopped until 50 tons of acid had escaped and eaten its way through mounds of valuable copper and iron ore into the Weaver Canal, where thousands of fish were killed. The damage is very extensive.

On August 27 while forty men were working in the new gas-producing works of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), at Winnington, Northwich, an explosion occurred when the gas-washers were being changed. The place was ablaze at once, and the men had to rush for their lives, two engineers on the tower having a narrow escape. Within a few minutes buildings occupying a hundred square yards were in flames. The fire-brigades did their utmost to check the conflagration, but it was two hours before the outbreak was subdued, and by that time damage estimated at 8,000/- had been done. The vitriol and other plants were protected, and no accidents resulted, and the directors state that the machinery is not much damaged, and there will be no interference whatever in regard to the supply of the firm's products.

Methylated-spirit Dangers.

A woman named Lily Bull is at present undergoing treatment at the Chelmsford Infirmary for injuries received whilst engaged at Marconi's Wireless-telegraphy Works. A number of young women are employed at the works coiling wires, and in the course of their work a good deal of shellac adheres to their hands. In order to remove this Bull washed her hands in methylated spirit, and in doing so splashed some of the spirit on a lighted gas-stove. Her hands and arms were soon in flames, which were, however, quickly extinguished.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Strychnine-poisoning.

The Strandtown Coroner investigated a case of suicide on August 22. The victim, a woman living at Connswater, obtained 20 gr. of strychnine, which she said was wanted for poisoning mice, from her half-brother, Mr. F. Reilly, at Messrs. Dobbin & Co., North Street, Belfast.

A Good Example.

Mr. Middleton, the genial Secretary of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), has received from the directors and staff, on the eve of his marriage, a beautifully-illuminated address, with a splendid suite of drawing-room

furniture and a purse of sovereigns. The signatures to the address numbered about fifty. Mr. Middleton is a Norfolk man, but the Emerald Isle is likely to be his home in future. Mrs. Middleton is the only daughter of Mr. J. Windrum, Castleblayney.

Doctors Speak out.

The medical staff of the Cork District Hospital sent the following communication to the Cork Board of Guardians for consideration at their last meeting :—

We beg again to submit to your notice a list of important medicines and surgical appliances which have been omitted from the Local Government Board's contract for this hospital, as well as for the dispensaries of the Union. Many of these drugs and appliances are absolutely necessary for the treatment of the numerous and serious cases which come under our care. We wish to mention a few of the anomalies of the present list. We are not allowed catgut ligatures for tying blood-vessels, and not even sponges for surgical operations, plaster of Paris or wadding for the treatment of fractures, iodoform gauze for dressing wounds. Although allowed knives for surgical operations, we must not get them sharpened. Hypodermic syringes are granted at a cost of 2s. 6d., contract-price; but when a needle valued at about 6d. gets broken or worn out a new syringe must be supplied. We can mention a number of other instances where drugs and appliances which are absolutely requisite cannot be obtained. As a result, the patients suffer, and in future many cases will have to be sent for treatment to other hospitals of the city at the expense of the Guardians.

The Guardians decided to forward the letter and list to the Local Government Board.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Carbolic-poisoning.

A woman named Barbara Connelly, or Wallace, died in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary on August 24 from poisoning by carbolic acid.

The Kinninmont Prize.

The Kinninmont Gold Medal has been awarded by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association to Mr. James Pinkerton Gilmour, Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow.

Scholastic.

On Saturday, August 25, Mr. Barrie, of the West of Scotland College of Pharmacy, went for a botanical ramble with the students. A most enjoyable half-day was spent, and a large number of plants were collected and studied.

Bubonic Plague in Glasgow.

In connection with the outbreak of bubonic plague in Glasgow a second death was reported on Tuesday. The victim was Patrick Molloy, who died in Belvedere Hospital. His mother attended the "wake" of the wife of a dock-labourer the week before last, and a few days later she and her child (since dead) and Patrick Molloy were taken ill. Forty families in the tenements in which the Molloys resided have been isolated at the hospital for inspection. On Wednesday it transpired that two girls and a boy belonging to the families isolated were seized with the plague, but the medical officers state that the attacks are milder in form than those which have proved fatal. Precautionary measures are being taken by the Scottish Local Government Board in Edinburgh, and the local authorities will be assisted in their efforts to isolate the cases and prevent the spread of infection in the event of the outbreak developing and proving to be true bubonic plague or other virulent contagious disease.

Thistle-down.

The difficulty of getting apprentices is becoming more acute throughout Scotland, especially in the north. This is the season when recruits are enlisted in greatest numbers, but they do not seem to favour the drug-trade since the con-

ditions of entry have been made similar to the higher professional bodies.

Inverness chemists are having a lively time with cutting and new starters. The advent of Mayor's Drug Company to the capital of the highlands seems to have prompted both, and the competition is rather keen in a quiet way, but not one of the cutters is happy about it.

Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. have recently completed an alteration of their pharmacy in Princes Street, Edinburgh, which makes the front part similar in style to that of the fine new pharmacy in North Bridge. The second serving-counter has been removed, thus giving more space to customers. A third shelf of shop-rounds has been added, and the fixtures completed with a handsome cornice. It is a good alteration, and Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson have managed it without sacrificing the time-honoured aspect of the place.

The scheduling of carbolic acid has somewhat disturbed country merchants and ironmongers, who have done a big business in this and much more potent poisons. It is safe to say that a hundredweight of arsenic is sold outside the drug-trade in rural Scotland for every pound sold by registered chemists. The reason for this is not that the "merchant" and the ironmonger are more accessible traders, but because they sell the poison without colouring it or asking questions; also a shade cheaper. Country chemists want the Pharmaceutical Society to look after the law a little more energetically.

The petition to the Privy Council from Scotch chemists, which was printed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week, is a faint echo of pharmaceutical grumbling, which is as harsh in Glasgow as it is in Edinburgh. The Pharmaceutical Society is in distinctly bad odour throughout the whole country. Local secretaries have been working for years back to increase the Scotch membership, and have succeeded, only to find that the power given to the branch by Jacob Bell, and more recently endorsed (in a limited sense) by Michael Carteighe, has been surreptitiously taken away bit by bit with or without the authority of the Council in London. Should the petition to the Privy Council fail in its purpose, a large secession of Scotch members is threatened at the end of this year.

The latest instance of the way in which things are managed is presented in the following letter received by several of the members in Scotland:—

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN,
17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

August 18, 1900.

DEAR SIR,—In the matter of the research which you have undertaken for the purposes of the next Pharmacopœia, you have been approached, in the first instance, by one of our representatives, Dr. Inglis Clark, and have doubtless been communicated with direct by the Pharmacopœia Conference.

Possibly you have already commenced work, but, to put matters perfectly in official order, although everything is quite clearly understood, we hope that you will be able to accept the work.

It may be thought desirable that all matters in connection with an honorarium and expenses should be dealt with by the Society, as already arranged in the case of the Society's professors and their assistants.

It would be convenient if you reported progress from time to time to the Council, but that is a matter in which your own wishes, together with those of the Pharmacopœia Conference, would naturally be the first consideration.

I am, yours faithfully,
(Signed) G. T. W. NEWSHOLME,
President.

This ungrammatical epistle has a serious as well as a humorous side. People are wondering what the Pharmacopœia Conference may be, but they are more concerned to note that the letter looks like an attempt to get Scotch researches communicated to the evening meetings in London, and thus filch from the North British Branch the one remaining bit of independent work which is left to it.

PLATINUM IN RUSSIA.—Vice-Consul-General Hanauer, of Frankfort, writes, under date of July 23, to the U.S. Government that platinum, of which the Ural Mountains furnish 95 per cent. of all the world's supply, has increased both in quantity and value. The amount of this metal produced in the Ural region in 1899 was 13,242 lbs. against but 6,363 lbs. in 1890.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

SOME CASES OF POISONING took place a few days ago on board one of the steamers lying at Marseilles, and detained in that port on account of the dock labourers' strike. It seems that a sailor belonging to the ship bought some gentian from a herbalist and used it for making a drink for himself and other sailors. Within two hours violent pains seized all the men who had drunk the concoction, four of them dying shortly afterwards, while several more of them were in a very serious state. It appears that the root supplied for gentian was a strong vegetable poison, probably belladonna, and the police are trying to trace its origin.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.—We understand that all the arrangements are complete for the autumn meeting to be held here next week. On arriving at Calais the delegates will be entertained to luncheon by the French Chamber there. On Wednesday, September 5, they will be conducted over the Exhibition by M. Picard, and there will be receptions by Colonel Jekyll and by the French Chamber of Commerce. On Thursday there will be a concert and tea at the Exhibition, and a banquet given by the British Chamber in Paris. On Friday M. Millerand and M. Picard will give receptions. On Saturday the Ceylon Commissioner will give a tea-party, and a reception will be held by the President, Mr. Thomas Barclay, and the committee of the British Chamber in Paris. Lord Avebury will preside over the sittings of the congress at the Trocadero, and the council of the association will be received by the President of the Republic.

TYPHOID FEVER IN PARIS.—That enterprising newspaper, "Le Matin," is responsible for raising the alarm that typhoid fever is prevalent in Paris. The figures given are eight hundred cases in seven weeks and one hundred and fifty-three deaths. The three leading engineers connected with the water-service of the city are referred to as responsible for this state of things, in fact "Le Matin" suggests that these gentlemen are "daily committing assassinations and causing death with serenity, under protection of the laws." MM. Girard and Bordas, the Head Chemists of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, attribute this state of things to the great amount of water used during the tropical heat experienced here a month ago. Almost all the available water was requisitioned for supplying the city; this included a supply of Seine water which, though filtered, has been found through analysis to be very rich in microbes, and it naturally contaminates all the other water with which it is brought into contact. Visitors to Paris may, however, be assured that, by avoiding drinking-water of doubtful origin, they run practically no risk.

THE ETHICS OF PHARMACY.—Taking it all in all, the laws in France regulating pharmacy, although rigid in the text, are applied with a hand of velvet. Of course, with a growing tendency towards commercialism in pharmacy, things are frequently carried a little too far, and the delinquents are in due course called upon to give an account in a court of justice of the stewardship bestowed by their diploma. Take, for instance, the question of proprietorship. The owner must be a duly-qualified pharmacist and manage the business himself. Further, he cannot be proprietor of more than one pharmacy. Now in many country towns it has become the habit for some pharmacists to send bicyclists round the neighbouring districts for the purpose of collecting prescriptions, afterwards distributing the medicines by the same means. Others, again, appoint a sort of agent in a village, and arrange with him to receive the prescriptions to be forwarded to the pharmacist, the agent afterwards delivering the medicines when made up. There seems nothing particularly objectionable about either process. They must certainly be a convenience to the patients concerned and tend to the despatch of business. But then the pharmacist is not, in this case, doing his business in his *officine*, and the higher ranks of the craft, impersonated in the committee of the General Association of French Pharmacists, have looked with disfavour on such conduct as unprofessional, though not apparently coming under any text of the law. Two cases of the kind have, however, been

tried this year, with the result that the pharmacists were condemned on the first hearing but acquitted by a Court of Appeal, and are now awaiting for the cases to go before the Court of Cassation.

THE SALON PASTEUR.—Reference has already been made in the *C. & D.* to a lecture given by Dr. Calmette in the Salon Pasteur at the Paris Exhibition. This exhibit is in the Palace of Hygiene, and is well worth a visit, for it is almost impossible to find anywhere else, in so small a space and amongst so comparatively few objects, so many ideas and the record of so much scientific progress. The bottles, apparatus, microscopes, &c., shown are themselves uninteresting enough to the casual and uninitiated observer, but they are the identical ones used by Pasteur in what a French writer calls "his stubborn investigation for the truth." As such they are to some extent relics, for Pasteur himself handled them during his researches, and they form, so to speak, the connecting-link between the great savant and the grand discoveries he gave to the world. Amongst the collection is a sheet of paper, taken from his note-book, containing a record of experiments during his researches on hydrophobia. The text, well arranged and precise, is in small handwriting, but is clear and legible, and his method of working can be understood from it. In the centre of the *salon* is a bust of Pasteur, and around it is an octagonal showcase divided into eight compartments, in which are displayed Pasteur's instruments, also what may be termed his accomplished work. Here are to be seen chemicals made and labelled by himself. One can, in a certain degree, follow out practically all his researches, including those on fermentations, bacteriology, sterilisation, animal and human pathology, and rabies. By a curious coincidence, hard by this remarkable little museum of the healing-art is the huge exhibit, the "art of killing," of the French War Office.

PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL.—The *Economiste Français* of August 11 publishes some interesting particulars with regard to the alcohol production of France. In 1899, according to statistics collected by the Department of Indirect Taxation, the quantity of alcohol produced by professional distillers, &c., amounted to 2,508,583 hectolitres (1=22 imp. gal.) as compared with 1,724,533 hect. for 1898, and 358,178 hect., the average for ten years. This increase is due, to a great extent, to an extended distillation of beetroot juice. Not only were more beetroots grown in 1899 than usual, but the crop was better than usual. The increase in the area under beetroots is attributed to the better price obtained for alcohol in 1898 (40f. per hect., against 42f. in 1897). This increase in price also caused more spirits to be brewed from grain. The abundance of the crops also brought about an increase in the production of alcohol from wine, cider, perry, &c. Of 5,864 professional distillers at work in 1899 (this figure being 1,764 more than in 1898) 182 used farinaceous substances, eight potatoes, 328 molasses and beetroot, 595 wine, 2,078 cider and perry, 2,399 residuum and beer, 191 fruits, and 83 various other substances. Manufacture on a large scale is carried on in 250 distilleries, 55 of which in 1898-99 had a production of more than 10,000 hect. each. Besides the manufacture of alcohol carried on by professional distillers there is also the production of alcohol by *bouilliers de cru*, i.e., the manufacture by farmers, &c., of home-made spirits for household consumption from fruit of their own growth. This production, in which 338,257 *bouilliers de cru* shared, is estimated at 90,975 hect. in 1899, or 14,555 more than that in 1898.

Colonial and Foreign News.

TARIFF REBATE.—The President of the Republic of Guatemala has published a decree that from July 1 till December 31 of this year all frontier Custom-houses are only to levy 70 per cent. of the importation-tariff on all articles to be imported into the Republic, the remaining 30 per cent. being left for the benefit of the importer.

AUSTRALIAN PATENT AND TRADE-MARK LAWS.—Mr. Reginald W. Barker, patent-agent, 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C., informs us that he has been in communication with the Colonial Secretary on the subject of possible alterations in the Australian Patent and Trade-mark laws, in view of the

recent federation of the colonies. In reply, Mr. Secretary Chamberlain is unable to give any information, as the matter will be one for consideration of the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

NEW KHAKI.—Every German transport-ship carrying troops to China is provided with tins of Marine Staff-Apotheker Milch's new colour for tropical outfits. It is of a brownish-green, and is composed of chlorophyll and the yellow colouring-matter of chieory. The outfits are steeped into the stuff and then dried, and may even be at once worn. The dye may be washed out by scrubbing the suits three times with ordinary soap.

AN ANARCHICAL PHARMACIST.—At Bettone (Perugia) a pharmacist named Luigi Farazzi was arrested at the time of the assassination of King Humbert of Italy for crying "Viva l'anarchia" in the public street. On his house being searched a number of anarchist publications were found, which he had been distributing to the young men of the place. Farazzi was condemned to seventeen months' imprisonment, a fine of 500 lire, and to be two years under supervision.

SACCHARIN RESTRICTIONS.—An order has now been passed in Russia, according to which saccharin may only be sold by pharmacists and druggists upon a doctor's prescription. It must not be used in any food or drink, and its importation is also prohibited. Further, it can only be prepared on condition of its being sold to pharmacists or druggists.—The Greek Government has prohibited the importation of saccharin as injurious to health. It may only be used as a therapeutic agent, but no pharmacist is allowed to import more than 300 or 320 grammes yearly.

ANALYSIS OF CHEMICALS IN TURKEY.—The Foreign Ministers at Constantinople have requested the Ottoman Government to appoint a commission for the purpose of examining, with their representatives, the new regulations regarding the analysis at the Custom-houses of alimentary and pharmaceutical products, and to consider the best means of facilitating the clearing of goods through the Custom-houses. The Ottoman printing-office is at present engaged in printing 4,000,000 labels for the receptacles in which alimentary and pharmaceutical products subjected to analysis are placed at the Custom-house.

THE DRUGS DISAPPEARED.—A compounder employed in the Byculla establishment of Messrs. Kemp & Co. reported to the police last month that a man, apparently a native Christian, came to the shop and presented an order, purporting to have been signed by a local doctor, for drugs valued at 23.10r. The drugs were supplied on credit, and the man went away. He returned again three days afterwards with another order, bearing the same signature, for drugs valued at 13.10r. As the previous account had not been settled complainant refused to supply the drugs, but sent a hamal with the bearer of the letter, with instructions to deliver the requisite goods on payment. The hamal accompanied the man as far as Kolsa Mohola, when the latter suddenly disappeared.

ENTERING IN THE POISONS-BOOK.—In the Supreme Court, Wellington, N.Z., the Chief Justice recently gave judgment in an appeal by Mr. F. Shaw, a chemist in Blenheim, against a conviction for selling a bottle of mixture called "Death to Birds," which contained strychnine, without entering the sale in the poisons-book. The contention of the appellant was that the article being a compound prepared and sold for the destruction of vermin, he was not bound to make the entry mentioned. In his judgment his Honour said:—

The first question is: Is this "a compound containing" strychnine in the meaning of Part II. of the first schedule of the Act? I cannot conceive how it can be said not to be a compound. The active principle of strychnine has not been destroyed, but certain things have been added to strychnine. It is assumed by the Act that the poison, so far as its poisonous qualities are concerned, remains unaffected by the drugs mixed or compounded with it, otherwise the compound would not be poisonous, and would be outside the provisions of the Act altogether. . . . It therefore comes within Part II. of the first schedule, and that part of Section 12 which refers to the entering before sale in the book kept for the purpose, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, &c., does not apply—only the first paragraph of Section 12 would apply to the sale.

To read the section otherwise would override that part of Part II. which differentiates "every compound containing any of the poisons mentioned in this schedule when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin" from the poisons mentioned in the first part of the first schedule. Though strichnine is a poison in the first part of the first schedule, this is not "strichnine," but a compound containing strichnine for the destruction of vermin.

He agreed with the Magistrate that so reading the Act would open the door to the indiscriminate sale of poisons. At present, under the Act, oxalic acid, belladonna, and its preparations, &c., may, without question, be sold without any entry being made of the sale. If the making of such entries was of service, his Honour continued, the Act required alteration. He could, however, only interpret the Act as it stood, and, in his opinion, the compound of a poison mentioned in Part II. is not a poison in Part I., requiring entry as provided in section 12, which said expressly that "the provisions of that section were applicable solely to poisons in the first part of the schedule." The appeal was therefore allowed without costs.

RAIDING THE DRUG-STORE.—A number of young women vacationists stopping at Sound Beach, Ct., looted the drug-store of Mr. F. F. Fineh at South Norwalk last week, taking away everything loose about the soda-fountain. It was considered fascinating sport until the irate proprietor secured warrants for the arrest of the culprits. Then there were pleas for forgiveness. The warrants were not served.

South African News.

(From our Cape Town Correspondent.)

O.R.C. POSTAL REGULATIONS.—The Imperial authorities at Bloemfontein notify that all Post-office business can now be conducted between the Orange River Colony and Cape Colony, with the exception of the small portion of territory still in the hands of the Boers. Banking-business with Johannesburg and Pretoria is also now allowed.

PLETHORA OF ASSISTANTS.—Notwithstanding the warning issued in these columns as to the inadvisability of assistants rushing to South Africa, a number are already to be found almost stranded at coast ports. Qualified men cannot obtain employment just now, and the services of unqualified assistants are not in much demand.

FIRMS' REPRESENTATIVES AT CAPE TOWN.—Representatives of the following firms were in Cape Town when the last mail left:—Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., J. & E. Atkinson & Co. (Limited), Barnett & Foster (Limited), Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., and Evans, Lescher & Webb. Messrs. Trembach, Dukes, and Rankin, Transvaal chemists, are still in Cape Town waiting an opportunity to get back to their homes. There are also a number of Transvaal assistants here anxious for the "word" from Lord Roberts.

ARSENICAL SODIUM PHOSPHATE.—Recently the Cape Government has been busy collecting sodium phosphate and effervescent phosphate of soda, for the purpose of locating arsenic. The Department, however, is a little late. Most chemists, having read the first intimation given on the subject in the *C. & D.*, immediately satisfied themselves as to their stocks quite a week before the Government moved in the matter. Excepting one instance—a sample of packed effervescent phosphate of soda—all the results are understood to be satisfactory.

TRADE AND TRANSPORT AT CAPE COLONY.—The removal of merchandise from this State to the Orange River Colony is not so much a matter of obtaining permits as facilities for transport. Not very long since Port Elizabeth merchants had little else to talk about but truks, but nobody could get any, and even the railway department themselves were seriously hampered in the removal of absolute necessities, so great was the demand by the military authorities. Cape Town is in the same predicament, only the merchants of the metropolis do not take the matter so seriously, and are willing to submit to almost any circumstances so as to facilitate the coming of the end.

War Notes.

AN ALLEGED CHEMIST SPY.—According to a Laffan's Agency cable to the *Times* of Monday, August 27, the British have made another important capture of a Boer spy. A man named Klee, described as a chemist, of Johannesburg, was found travelling in one of the British ambulances going towards Moselekate Nek. He represented to the driver that he belonged to Roberts's Horse, and, as he was dressed in a khaki uniform, the driver gave him a lift. He further represented that he had been sick, but had been discharged from the hospital and was anxious to rejoin his regiment. In his conversation he showed too much eagerness for information, and, suspicion as to his identity being aroused, he was placed under arrest. When he was searched thirteen despatches were found concealed in his clothes, and the information contained in them would have been of great value to the Boers. He admitted that he was going to Grobler's commando. He said that he had purchased the khaki uniform for 40s. He said he would make a clean breast of his plans to the proper authorities.

BIG PILLS.—Mr. H. G. Wilson, a chemist and druggist, writing from Umbilo Road, Durban, on August 2, sends us the accompanying photographs, which are of interest in view of the fact that he is a Natal Naval Volunteer, and has been through the campaign. He was one of forty-five men of the corps who with three guns were stationed at Colenso and Estcourt. The remainder proceeded to Ladysmith, and went through the siege. At the beginning of December the forty-five men were attached to H.M.S. *Terrible* Naval Brigade, and were put on the 4.7 guns. Mr. Wilson got some dispensing to do then, he says, and this is the prescription:—

*For General Joubert's
Children.*

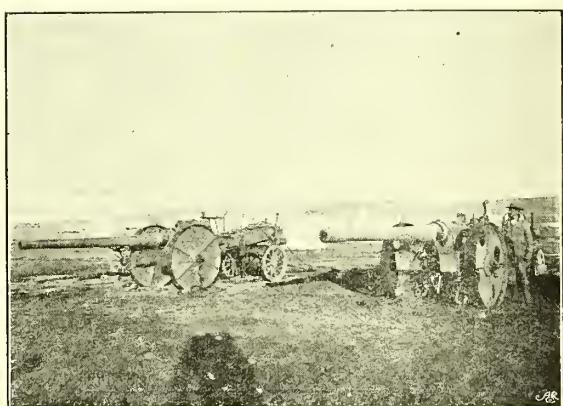
Pil. lydditi ... 45 lbs.

Mitte tales q.s. to induce a brisk motion to the rear.

A PHARMACEUTICAL GUNNER
(MR. WILSON)

JOHN BULL, M.D.

Mr. Wilson thinks he is the only chemist who has dispensed those pills, and, "like all other pills nowadays, he



THE CHEMIST'S PILL-SHOOT.

got them ready-made, but they were not sugar-coated." The pill-shoots used did not come from Leeds, and are shown in the photograph. Another Durban chemist was at the front

with the Natal Field Artillery—Mr. William Hyde-Smith. He comes from a little village called Glasgow, where his father is a chemist.

LADY-DISPENSER FOR THE FRONT.—It is reported that Miss Rennie, dispenser at the Royal Infirmary, Perth, has received instructions to join the R.A.M.C. in South Africa. Miss Rennie has been connected with Perth Infirmary for a number of years.

MONEY-ORDERS FOR THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Money-orders may now be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom for payment at the following places in the O.R.C.:—Bethulie, Bloemfontein, Boshof, Dewetsdorp, Edenburg, Fauresmith, Ficksburg, Jacobsdal, Jagersfontein, Koffyfontein, Ladybrand, Luckhoff, Petrusburg, Philippolis, Reddersburg, Rouxville, Smithfield, Thaba Nchu, Wepener, and Zastraon. The orders should be forwarded by the remitters to the payees, to be presented by the latter at the offices of payment. The commission chargeable in this country will be the same as for money orders payable at other places abroad, viz.:—For sums not exceeding 2*l.*, 6*d.*; for sums exceeding 2*l.* but not exceeding 6*l.*, 1*s.*; for sums exceeding 6*l.* but not exceeding 10*l.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.* No single money-order will be issued for more than 10*l.* Money orders will also be issued in the Orange River Colony for payment in the United Kingdom.

Marriages.

THOMAS—WOOLLEY.—On August 27, at the Congregational Chapel, Hadnall, by the Rev. D. R. Hamilton, J. Austin Thomas, chemist, Birkenhead, to Elizabeth (Beth), elder daughter of Mr. George Woolley, Hadnall, Shropshire.

WALKER—IRVINE.—At Bridge of Allen, on August 22, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. James Robertson, D.D., Professor of Hebrew in the University of Glasgow, James Wallace Walker, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry, McGill College, Montreal, to Eliza Powrie, daughter of the Rev. J. B. Irvine, senior minister of the Free Church, Strathkinness, St. Andrews.

Deaths.

AMOORE.—At Bournemouth, on August 26, Mr. Herbert Amoore, chemist and druggist, of 4 Lansdowne Crescent. Aged 50 years. Mr. Amoore went to Bournemouth from Hastings, and commenced business on his own account. Of late years he had been in ill-health, and took up his residence at Castle Eve, Parkstone, one of the suburbs of the town, but never recovered his usual health. In his earlier years Mr. Amoore was a noted South Coast oarsman, and won many prizes as a member of the Bournemouth Rowing Club crews. It is a coincidence that on the Friday and Saturday before his death his son was one of the successful oarsmen from the Bournemouth Y.M.C.A. Club who won the South Coast Championship prizes of 100*l.* and 30*l.* in cups, at the Southsea and Bournemouth regattas.

BURNS.—At Ayr, on August 26, Mr. William Burns, chemist and druggist. Aged 55. The late Mr. Burns was for some time a member of the Ayr Town Council, and was senior bailie. He retired from public life nine months ago owing to his suffering from cancer of the tongue. He was much respected as a public and business man.

CALEY.—At Liverpool, on August 15, Mr. John Clague Caley, chemist and druggist, Liverpool. Aged 67.

CAMERON.—At Rutherford, N.J., on August 11, Mr. Donald Lochiel Cameron, senior member of the firm of Cameron & McGee, pharmacists. Aged 52. The late Mr. Cameron was of Scottish birth, his father being a Highlander and an army officer. At an early age he went to America and entered the drug-business with Mr. J. N. Hegeman, of New York. Ten years later he went into business for himself, and for many years conducted a retail pharmacy in Brooklyn. During his residence in that city he became an active member of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and a member of the Kings County Board of Pharmacy, later being elected Presi-

dent of the latter organisation, a position he resigned in 1896. About two years and a half ago he became identified with the firm of Cameron & McGee, in Rutherford. Mr. Cameron was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and was also Vice-President of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.

ELLIS.—On August 22, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. F. Ellis, chemist and druggist, Topsham.

EVANS.—On August 14, Mr. Samuel Evans, chemist and druggist, Liverpool. Aged 60.

ROBSON.—On August 21, Mrs. M. S. Robson, widow of Mr. John Binnington Robson, chemist and druggist, Filey. Aged 68. Mrs. Robson was the mother of Dr. Mayo Robson, the eminent Leeds surgeon.

WILKINSON.—At Cheetham Hill, Manchester, on August 20, Mr. Wm. Wilkinson, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 80. The deceased was a native of Glentham, Lincolnshire, where his father was vicar of the parish. After being connected with several chemists' businesses during his apprenticeship he went to London, where he studied in the School of Pharmacy, taking the *materia-medica* first prize in 1845, the *pharmacy* prize in 1846, and prizes in chemistry in 1847. He then passed his pharmaceutical examinations, after which he accepted a responsible position in the firm of Messrs. Savory & Moore. In 1850 Mr. Wilkinson went to Cheetham Hill, entering the service of Mr. Lynch, chemist, whose business, in process of time, passed into Mr. Wilkinson's possession, and was carried on by him until his death. Mr. Wilkinson was scarcely known to the present generation of pharmacists, yet for more than forty years he had done good work by his pen and by example for the calling as a whole. When he went to Manchester in 1850 he found that a few of the leading chemists of the town were in the habit of meeting in each other's houses to discuss current events, show new specimens, and especially to check the somewhat flagrant adulteration that was at that time the bane of the trade. In 1852 the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association was formed, which after various vicissitudes fell into a very languishing condition for several years; but Mr. Standing and Mr. Wilkinson, by their continued efforts, kept the spark alive and had its name retained in the local medical directory, with "T. Standing President," and "W. Wilkinson Hon. Secretary." Mr. Wilkinson regarded this as the first association of the district, and in a letter which we received from him a few months since he mentioned that two or three years ago he ceased to take any active part in the management of the present Association, there being "younger and more energetic spirits at the head of affairs, and he did not care so much about, or feel so much interest in, pharmaceutical politics as he did at one time." He was a competent pharmacist, and while Cheetham was a comparatively fashionable suburb of Manchester he had excellent opportunities of exhibiting his skill, and to the day of his death was highly respected in Cheetham. Mr. Wilkinson had been a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for half a century, and was a member of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales at one time, as well as Local Secretary in Manchester for thirty years. He leaves one son, Mr. Arthur Wilkinson, chemist and druggist. The funeral took place last week at St. Luke's Church, Cheetham, where the local Chemists' Association was represented by Mr. Geo. Woolley (President).



MR. WM. WILKINSON.

LIVE STOCK SIDE-LINES.—Messrs. J. M. Owen & Son, wholesale and retail druggists, Shelbyville, Ky., not only do a good drug-trade, but they also raise, sell, and ship turkeys for the Eastern market. Last year their turkey-output, it is said, represented \$65,000.—A Maine druggist, Mr. E. E. Boynton, of Camden, Me., has a similarly lucrative side-line in Angora cats and kittens.

Our Town Traveller.

BUSINESS during the past month has, according to revelations vouchsafed to me in the course of my wanderings, been in a quiescent—not to say parlous—state. This is partly accounted for by the fact that August is the popular holiday month of the year, but the prolongation of the struggle in South Africa is now beginning to tell on things generally, and a speedy end to the war is hoped for. The consensus of opinion amongst business men appears to be that this longed-for consummation is near, and a great boom is predicted when the country is once more opened up for business. Meanwhile South African orders are by no means stopped entirely, for on a recent

SUNDRIES-HUNT

through the showrooms at 2 Winsley Street, W., Mr. Sanger (J. SANGER & SONS) informed me that there had come in only that morning eight or nine orders from Natal and Cape Colony. A look-round showed that khaki and patriotism permeated even druggists' sundries. A line of "Soldiers of the Queen" sachets adorned with pictures of our favourite generals (Roberts, B.P., Buller, &c.), and khaki sponge-bags in various designs bearing representations of Her Majesty wreathed in shamrocks, bore evidence to the universality of the prevailing taste. Turning from war to the boudoir, I inspected new designs in smelling-salt bottles and perfume-sprays. The ground tints of these pretty bottles were various (pink, rose, green, blue, and so forth), but the novelty was a neat silvered spray embossed on each. A marvel of cheapness was shown me in the shape of a perfume-spray (complete with indiarubber bellows) in imitation cut glass which sells at 9d. An infants' hair-brush with celluloid back (in imitation tortoiseshell or ivory) is another cheap shilling's-worth, for the brush is about double the usual shilling size. The "Ideal" antiseptic bandage is guaranteed not to lose its elasticity when washed, and the "Winsley No. 3" sanitary toilet-paper seems a lot for the humble three-ha'pence asked for it.

BOTTLES.

The fashion in bottles has changed and is ever changing. The hand-lettered shop-round in black on gold has given place to the recess-label, the phototype and vitrified glass, and the stoppers even have undergone many shape-transformations. A special line for which many advantages are claimed is put forward by Messrs. COLIN CAMPBELL & Co., 5 Savage Gardens, E.C. It is after the type of the German shop-round, the stopper having a flat top, with cut edges, and is exemplified in two of the illustrations herewith, the one showing the wide-mouth, the other the narrow-mouth variety. The advantages, as presented to me by Messrs. Campbell's representative, appear to have some force. In the first place the cut edge enables the manipulator to get a good grip of the stopper and to open easily; secondly, the bottle on the shelf always looks neat—the stopper never can, by even the most careless apprentice, be made to look awry, and thereby destroy the general stopper-uniformity of the pharmacy; and, thirdly, the flat top is easily cleaned, and by overlapping the mouth of the bottle it prevents dust or dirt from lodging round the neck. Of course, customers may have stoppers with edges uncut, and, in fact, they may have anything almost in the bottle line which they require. Desiccating-bottles with hollow stoppers for the desiccant are in evidence, and the labels, on which pure gold has been used, are guaranteed for twenty years. Bottles for perfumes, chemicals, wines, inks, and proprietaries are on show, and a complete shop outfit, I was told, may be turned out in six weeks if required. The firm have also branded syphons of all kinds and colours, and a stock of several thousand is always kept in stock. The remaining illustra-



tion shows the corrugated envelopes for bottles supplied by the firm.

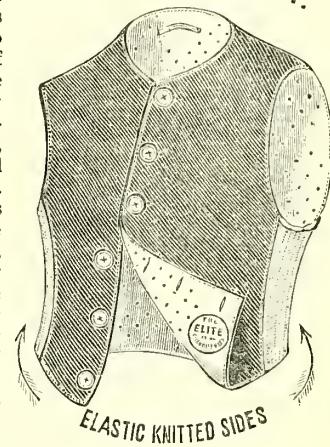
CHEST-PROTECTORS AND BATH-GLOVES.

One oppressively hot and dusty morning in the middle of August I found myself thirstily wending my way to the handsome new building into which Messrs. SOLPORT BROTHERS have lately removed at 188 Goswell Road. Solport is a name to conjure with when the plashing water flows into the enamelled-iron substitute for the morning tub, and the dainty bath-glove and the frictional loofah come into play. Besides the pretty "Federal" brand article with the mercerised cotton stripes (which look like silk), the firm supply the "Liberty" glove in tastefully-coloured designs or the plain counterpart without ornamentation. For those of stouter epidermis are provided excellently-made horse-hair flesh gloves and rubbers, or substitutes made with the milder loofah material. Messrs. Solport manufacture all these kinds of goods very extensively, and they tell us there has been a special demand from the West-end this year for the horsehair rubbers—chiefly, no doubt, for use in South Africa by Army men. A pretty article here also is the French-pattern loofah bath or bathing sandal, which is largely used at French watering-places, and should prove a handsome little side-line at our own seaside resorts, or, in the better districts, as a bath-slipper. With each pair of these is given a measure showing both English and French sizes. A special article on which Messrs. Solport justly pride themselves is the "Elite" chamois vest, made of the finest chamois leather outside and lined with flannel or felt in fancy patterns. The attractive point in this article is that it is fitted with elastic-web sides for the purpose of keeping the vest in place and preventing it riding up. The vest is an excellently-finished article, is put up in boxes, and should prove a success. The old-fashioned shapes in chest-protectors are still supplied by the firm, but they are largely giving way to an article of prettier shape, for which there is a growing demand. Finger-stalls of various kinds on cards, each stall to retail at 6d., is another article largely manufactured by Solport Brothers. The manufacture of corn-plasters, the demand for which is constantly growing, is such a large part of the firm's business—they make hundreds of grosses per diem—that to meet the increase in this department they were constrained to find the more commodious premises they now occupy. Respirators put up neatly in glass-topped boxes and a second line of similiar goods—court plasters and goldbeaters' skin in boxes of one dozen prettily-got-up cases, to retail from 1d. to 6d. each—are other excellent lines.

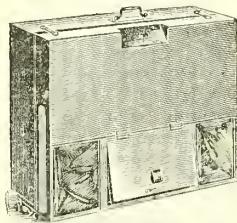
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT.

The firm of G. B. KENT & SONS (Limited), of Farringdon Road, E.C., is world-renowned in the brush-trade. But Mr. A. Barton Kent, one of the principals, is besides an enthusiastic and successful photographer, and the development of the photographic branches of the business under that gentleman's guidance is proceeding apace. Consequently the first article introduced to me on a visit to Messrs. Kent's showroom the other day was a compact and ingenious portable dark-room, by name the "Develobox." The illustrations will convey a better idea of the "Develobox" than could acres of description, and its advantages will be at once apparent. One of its principal claims to popularity is the fact that by its use the stuffy, choky dark-room is done away with, for dark-slides may be filled, plates changed, and negatives developed in the open air, in

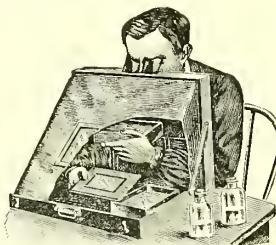
THE "ELITE" VEST.



broad daylight, without the danger of fogging. Nor does the head require to be covered in the process. The operator puts his or her arms, fitted with sleeves fastened at the wrist, through the apertures at each bottom corner (the sleeves are affixed to the edges of the aperture), and watches the process



CLOSED FOR TRAVELLING.



OPEN FOR USE.

through the eye-pieces. The apparatus is provided with a special dish with a mirror-cover, and will hold when folded up for travelling all necessary plates, dishes, and solutions, as well as spare plates and films. The firm are now taking up the sale of Kodaks, and have a stock of the latest Kodak novelties in hand. Kents' microscope slide-boxes, in cardboard or wood, cloth covered, are strong and light, and may be had in sizes holding from six to twenty trays. A small showcase for Kents' brushes, in glass with nickel frame, is a natty counter-adornment and attraction. There are two sizes, the smaller, 11 by 8 inches and 3 inches deep outside, selling for 5s., the larger (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 by 5) being 10s. each. Many pretty plush and cowhide manicure-boxes caused me to linger, and a leather case containing two fine-quality hair-brushes and a comb (military style) made me covetous.

Trade Notes.

MASON'S perfumed carbolic acid and carbolic mouth-wash ("Odorine") are not, the manufacturers inform us, poisons within the meaning of the Act, and may be sold exactly as heretofore.

THE PASTEUR FILTER got two grands prix at the Paris Exhibition—one to M. Chamberland in the class of general hygiene, and one to the manufacturers in the class of military hygiene.

MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, gegenüber dem Julichs Platz, Cologne, is the "J. M. Farina" mentioned in our report last week as having obtained a grand prix in the Perfumery section at the Paris Exhibition.

IT was inadvertently stated on page 356 that only one gold medal had been awarded at the Paris Exhibition for aerated waters, whereas Messrs. Schweppes (Limited) also received that exceptional distinction.

WE have received from E. Merck, 16 Jewry Street, E.C., a circular descriptive of Professor Kobert's antidote apparatus for cyanide-poisoning, which embodies the ideas of Dr. J. Loewy (referred to in the C. & D. early last year), for using hydrogen peroxide. Mr. Merck makes the apparatus, as mentioned in the C. & D. of August 4.

"ENULE" SUPPOSITORIES FOR CHILDREN.—Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. send us samples of two suppositories for rectal feeding of children, which they have introduced. One of them contains 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of beef peptone, and the other 10 gr. of milk peptone, with cocoa-butter basis. These quantities, though small, represent several hours' nutrient. The suppositories are enclosed in the patent protective sheath, which keeps them permanently in all climates. They are elegant galenical products.

THE ABERDEEN COMB-WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED), which is an amalgamation of the three largest factories in the United Kingdom, have obtained the grand prix at the Paris Exhibition for combs and other articles of horn. This distinction is of peculiar value in view of the fact that this company and its amalgamated firms practically created a British industry in the comb-trade, such manufactures

having formerly been a French speciality. The company exhibit in Paris dressing-combs (from ordinary and buffalo-horns), fancy hair-combs, drinking-cups, and other articles, all of which are manufactured from the raw horn in their own factories, every stage of the processes being done there.

JEYES' SANITARY-COMPOUNDS COMPANY (LIMITED) inform us that Jeyses' fluid should after August 31 be labelled "Poison," for, although entirely free from carbolic acid, it may contain more than 3 per cent. of its homologues. The company hold that the fluid is non-poisonous, and have much evidence to that effect, but in conformity with the Privy Council Order they will see that all supplies sent out by them after August 31 are labelled as required. To meet the requirements of customers and the views of those who object to use any article labelled "Poison," the company will from the same date supply a coal-tar disinfectant of exactly the same character and appearance, but manufactured under a slightly modified formula, which will be labelled "Jeyses' No. 2 Fluid." This need not be labelled "Poison." The company guarantee that it is fully equal to their original fluid as a disinfectant and germicide, and also guarantee the retailer against any prosecution for selling same without such label.

Personalities.

MR. WILLIAM GASSON, chemist, of Kimberley Street, returns to South Africa with Mrs. Gasson and their family by the *Arondale Castle* this week.

MR. F. M. FISK (of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., London), sailed for New York by the *Campania* on August 25, and will spend the most of September in his Western home.

THE annual report of the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children states that the late Mr. Alfred Fennings, chemist and druggist, Cowes, Isle of Wight, had contributed anonymously to the Society since 1870 no less a sum than 86,377.

PROFESSOR W. STROUD, who is to read a paper at the B.A. Bradford meeting on "Range-finders," a very important and pertinent subject in optics just now, is a son of a Bristol pharmacist, whose shop used to be in one of the chief streets of that ancient city.

MR. A. R. G. CLARK, manager of Messrs. North & Rae's pharmaceutical business in Yokohama is now in London, having spent a good vacation with Mrs. Clark in Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Clark served his apprenticeship with Mr. William Allen, of Dumfries, and was for some time on Messrs. Grafton & Co.'s staff, in Belfast. He passed the Minor examination of Great Britain as well as the Irish licence examination and went out to Yokohama ten years ago. Mr. Clark returns to Yokohama on September 10.

Business Changes.

Notices are inserted free in this section if properly authenticated.

MESSRS. BOOTS (LIMITED), are fitting up, and will shortly open, a branch establishment at Rusholme, Manchester.

MR. J. RICHARDS, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. E. Thomas, at Castle Street, Swansea.

SMITH'S DRUG-STORES have been removed from 11 Aire Street, Castleford, Yorks, to premises at 23 Bridge Street in the same town.

MR. T. A. MATTHEWS, chemist and druggist, Ross, has purchased the business of Mr. W. Sambrook Walker, pharmaceutical chemist, Monmouth.

THE business of Mr. Edmund Holt, chemist and druggist, formerly carried on at 268 Deansgate, Manchester, has been transferred to 39 Higher Ardwick, Manchester.

MR. H. H. HUSBANDS, chemist and druggist, has opened a new and attractive pharmacy on the corner of Park Road and Willoughby Street, New Lenton, Nottingham.

MR. W. OSWALD DAVIES, chemist and druggist, has started in business on his own account at Llantrisant. The shop-fittings were supplied by Messrs. E. F. Ellison (Limited), Bristol.

MESSRS. WALTER BURTON (LIMITED), chemists, 71 Alfreton Road, Nottingham, have taken over the chemist's business formerly carried on by Mr. L. E. Hurcomb at 300 Denman Street, New Radford, Nottingham.

MR. JOHN HOPE, chemist and druggist, 332 Deansgate, Manchester, has taken over the business formerly carried on by the late Mr. W. H. Simcock at 65 Medlock Street, Hulme. The shop is being refitted, and will shortly be reopened as a branch.

MR. J. A. PEGG, chemist and druggist, Mansfield, has purchased the old-established business in Market Street, Mansfield, carried on for upwards of fifty years by the late Mr. John Oldham, and for the last twelve years by Mr. C. M. Plumbe. Mr. Pegg still continues his Church Street business.

MR. C. E. MASON, of C. E. Mason & Co., 107 Whitewcross Street, E.C., who has, since his father's death ten years ago, been sole proprietor of the well-known perfumed carbolic acid and other specialities, has taken his brother, Mr. Fred Mason, into partnership. The new firm have acquired the business of Messrs. W. H. Chapman & Sons, manufacturers of elastic-gum catheters, &c., Holloway, N., and the firm-name will henceforth be Mason Brothers & Chapman.

MESSRS. LANDER & SMITH, chemists, The Medical Hall, Canterbury, have recently completed extensive alterations to their pharmacy, chiefly in the frontage. In connection with the completion of this work it is interesting also to note the completion of the "Beaney Institute," which adjoins Messrs. Lander & Smith's pharmacy. Beaney, who was the founder of the institute, was apprenticed at the Medical Hall, subsequently being put into business as a chemist in Northgate, and it is said that it was his wish that the Institute should be built as near the Medical Hall as possible. Messrs. Lander & Smith's premises are unusually extensive for a retail business. In addition to ordinary retail and dispensing the firm have separate and well-fitted departments for dentistry, x-ray therapeutics, photography, optics, and surgical appliances, &c. The spacious windows of this pharmacy contain a profuse display of the firm's specialities, perfumes, soaps, &c., set out with excellent taste. Both in appearance and equipment Messrs. Lander & Smith's premises

Advertising Ideas.

To ADVERTISE A HAIR-PREPARED.

There is to be seen in Birmingham a chair, which belongs to a barber, from which human hair is growing. What a pity some hair-preparation proprietor cannot get hold of it as an advertisement, and put it in a conspicuous place in the several towns of this and other countries! It would look more decent than having ladies attired in long wigs, reading novels, perched in tradesmen's windows, and intended to boom some secret nostrum, and would certainly be unique.

"MAY BE SEEN DAILY."

Mr. J. C. Hyslop, the Lisson Grove pharmacist, has added advertisement-writing to his other accomplishments in the region of pharmaceutical ethics. This is the ad. which we find in a local paper:—

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Beware of Dirty Drugs and Factory-made Physic!

Beware of being poisoned by Cheap Drugs!

Beware of taking too much Physic, good or bad;

Beware how you treat your Babies, for the Child is Father to the Man!

DON'T

forget to clean your baby's skin all over, night and morning. If there is any chafing, burn your puff and never buy another; use instead a new piece of cotton-wool, each time, with a little Hyslop's own Violet Powder. As to drugs, or medical preparations of them, always apply to the fully-qualified Pharmaceutical Chemist only. One of these may be seen daily at the

PORTMAN MARKET PHARMACY,

39 CHURCH STREET,

LISSON GROVE, N.W.

Name:—J. C. HYSLOP.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.

Mr. J. L. Moxon, chemist and druggist, 252 Park Road, and 476 Mill Street, Liverpool, issues monthly an illustrated



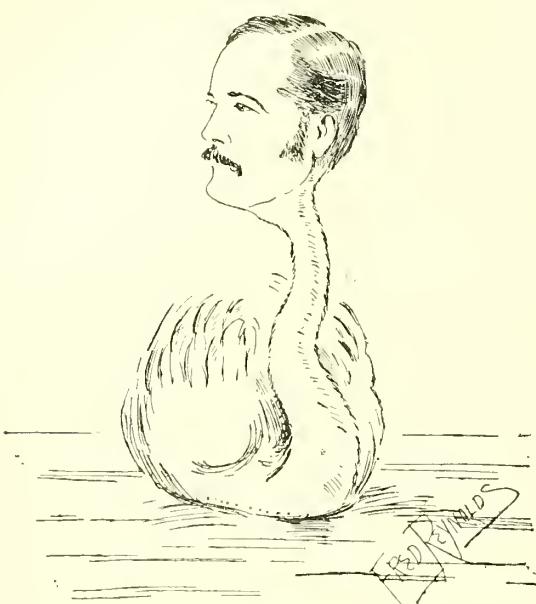
are excellent as may be judged from the engraving which we give. This engraving, we may say, was made by Mr. Lander, and is good evidence of his skill in photographic processes. It suggests a profitable side line to those provincial chemists who are fond of photography.

magazine, of sixteen pages, entitled *Moxon's Household Magazine*, containing interesting short stories and a variety of useful information, and "taking" advertisements of his own specialities. Mr. E. Gardner, chemist, of 125 Eccles New Road, Salford, issues a similar publication—a form of advertising which is popular amongst the chemists in the Manchester and Liverpool districts.

USE OF ENGLISH.—Willie: "Mamma, can people leave parts of themselves in different places?" Mamma: "No; don't be ridiculous." "Willie: Well, Uncle Tom said he was going to Colorado for his lungs."

AMONG the goods on the free list of the new Porto Rico tariff are sulphate and bisulphate of quinine, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona-bark.

The Pharmaceutical Aviary.



The Montes Bird.

It hath been written—

The swan on still St. Mary's lake
Floats double, swan and shadow.

Not so this species of the genus. It is a bird of single purpose, noted for its gentleness and determination. Is not fond of company when limited, but would tolerate anything reasonable for peace sake. Feels somewhat burdened by its ancestry, and quietly envies the freedom of the Pata bird, and the *bonhomie* of the Magnesia bird, but is content to swim in its own graceful fashion. Floats under the shadow of the Hills, but its habitat, according to the books, is Oxford Street. Food, Garrod's lozenges and suggestions for chancellors.

The Fly's Lament.

WHY was I ever born?—the fly may fairly ask;
To kill me in some kind of way seems everybody's task;
Each day brings forth another plan to take my little life;
Man seems with flies and all such things to be in constant strife.

One cunning monster on a plate spreads out a nice damp walk,
On which on sultry days with friends I buzz and play and talk.
'Tis but a trap! With staggering gait my pals give up the ghost,
And I have hardly strength to reach the pantry and the roast!

Then with some dreadful sticky stuff they strive our end to speed.
Abstaincrs try to make us drunk, and glory in the deed.
To spoof or drug or poison us seems mankind's chief desire;
I'll be revenged on some bald pate, and rouse some sleeper's ire.

If I could only find a land where folks like tickling feet,
Where naughty words don't greet my song, and food's not wanted sweet,
I'd pack my trunk, and soon be off. Alas! the dream is past—

That sticky stuff is round my legs, and I am caught at last!
R. W. C.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form I, cost 1*l.*, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," August 22, 1900.)

- "POPPY" and device; for chemical substances. By C. Daponte, 86 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 231,760.
- "VULITE"; for chemical substances. By the Vulite Syndicate (Limited), 40 Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C. 231,193.
- "ZONINE"; for chemical substances. By Reynolds & Branson (Limited), 14 Commercial Street, Leeds. 231,839.
- "NYAL" and "KASAGRA"; for pharmaceutical preparations. By F. Stearns & Co., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. 230,579.
- "SHAMROCK-POWDER"; for headache-powder. By S. Nevin, 245 Woodstock Road, Belfast. 231,339.
- "MANNINA"; for ointment. By L. Y. Williams, Tower Hill, Fishguard, S. Wales. 231,359.
- "ERGOTINOL" and "SEPTOPHON" (no claim for "Ergotine" or "Septo"); for chemical substances and perfumery. By Brady & Martin, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 231,388, 231,803.
- Portrait and device; for external medicine. By W. Barnes, 173 South Street Park, Sheffield. 231,430.
- "NESMA"; for medicine. By Angelique Hurst, 62 Sterndale Road, London, W. 231,855.
- Device of harrow and gate; for embrocations. By F. J. H. Emmatt, 14 Westmoreland Street, Harrogate. 231,938.
- "PAZO"; for chemical substances. By E. W. Grove, Asheville, North Carolina, U.S.A.
- "SPARKLETS"; for bottle-stoppers of precious metals, and food-substances. By Aérorators (Limited), 56 Broad Street Avenue, E.C. 230,666, 230,667.
- "ZINOLINE"; for perfumed soap. By Barthel & Co., 50 Rathbone Place, London, W. 231,643.
- "ETÉ D'OR"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By M. I Roeg, 20 Stationstraat, Hilversum, Netherlands. 231,777.
- "DENOSOL"; for leather waterproofing. By Dr. M. Lehmann, 77 Koeniggraezer Strasse, Berlin. 230,122.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," August 29, 1900.)

- "EUKOTAS" (no claim for "Eu"); for disinfectant and veterinary fluids, powders, and soaps. By Davis, Goodall & Co., Elswick Court Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 231,353.
- "BROMULA"; for medicine. By E. Harrison, Neasden Lane, London, N.W. 228,550.
- "ERBOO"; for medicinal preparations. By J. W. Tutty, 143 Porter Street, Hull. 229,958.
- Picture of monk and signature; for ointment, powder, and pills. By W. H. Dreessens, 40 Naarderweg, Laren, Holland. 231,037.
- "CAREOLIC VINOLIA SOAP" on label; for medicated soap. By Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, London, N.W. 230,900.
- "TELL-TALE"; for all goods in Class 3. By W. Anderson, jun., 166 Buchanan Street, Glasgow. 231,434.
- "LAX-A-FRUIT" (no claim for "Lax") and "HÆMOFERRUM" (no claim for "Hæmo"); for pharmaceutical preparations. By F. Stearns & Co., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. 231,507, 231,509.
- "LAXACOLD" (no claim for "Lax") and "TRITIPALM"; for pharmaceutical preparations. By F. Stearns & Co., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. 231,510, 231,511.
- "MICALEIN"; for chemical substances. By the Rational Food Company, 35 Bread Street, E.C. 231,723.
- "GLYCO-THYMOLINE" (no claim for "Glyco" or "Thymol"); for a medicinal preparation. By the Kress & Owen Company, 221 Fulton Street, New York. 231,933.
- "AMYLOFORM" (no claim for "Amylo"); for a pharmaceutical preparation. By Dr. Ludwig Gans, Guttenstr. 294, Frankfurt-on-Main. 232,119.
- "MASCOT"; for chemical substances. By W. Anderson, jun., 166 Buchanan Street, Glasgow. 232,138.
- "TONAIR"; for chemical substances. By A. Travell, 14 Massey Street, Nottingham. 232,210.
- Architectural device, &c.; for lavender-water. By Baker & Co., 27 High Street, Chelmsford. 232,101.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

"HOMOLOGUES" was the topic of last week. I find that since the *C. & D.* article appeared all my friends in the trade are using the term and alluding to its meaning with a certain degree of confidence, but still somewhat gingerly. In this connection may I ask whether the issue of the official circular regarding the addition of carbolic acid and its homologues to the poisons schedule to every registered chemist was not a little extravagant? It must have cost between 40/- and 50/-, and if the information it contained was news to any individual who received it, that person was not worth the $\frac{1}{2}$ l. stamp spent on him. It is a chemist's duty to ascertain what is going on that concerns him, and if he is too lazy, or too penurious, or too cunning to subscribe to a trade newspaper, that is no reason why he should be coddled in his ignorance.

* * * * *

BUT FIVE TIMES THE COST would be well invested if that same circular could be sent to all the unregistered vendors of carbolic acid. For them it was admirably adapted. The formidable references to statutes, to the *London Gazette*, to the Lords of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to the Statutory Regulations to be observed in the keeping, dispensing, and selling of poisons, and, above all, to the homologues, would destroy the sleep of any living oilman until he had cleared his shop of every trace of the unclean thing. Whether he would ever unravel the exemption from the verbiage which entangles it without the help of one of his own federations is none of our business. Even now it would be good policy for each chemist to send the circular he has received to some unregistered vendor of carbolic acid in his own neighbourhood, and other copies to other dealers if Mr. Bremridge can supply him with them.

* * * * *

THE SCOTCH PROTEST against the new by-laws is not very convincing. Indeed, it is probably rather a symptom of general discontent with Bloomsbury government than the full expression of that discontent. It is not easy to discuss "consensuses of expectation" or "semi-official assurances" in the absence of definite details. But the actual grievance raised is not a substantial one. The essence of it seems to be that the friends of Scotch examiners complain that candidates have once or twice been compelled to withdraw from the examination through a break-down of health after having successfully negotiated the practical portion. These cases have been treated as failures, and the candidates have been required to pay 3l. 3s. for another entrance. There was reason in the contention that such candidates ought to be no worse off than those who, on a medical certificate, had not put in an appearance at all, and who were only fined 1s. Now, by the new by-laws, all will be on the same level, but the universal fine in cases of failure to attend the examination or to complete it, on account of ill-health, is to be one guinea, though this concession is to be at the option of the Council. There is surely nothing very unreasonable in this. It is too much to expect that a whole staff of clerks and examiners can be employed for 1s., and if it is hard on the candidate to be taken ill at the critical time, his defection even at a guinea will hardly be profitable to the Society.

* * * * *

"TOWN MOUSE" puts the cost of an assistant in a novel and striking form when he says he "costs his employer from 500/- to 600/- of his annual business returns." This is probably about right on the average. But I am disposed to

disagree with "Town Mouse's" suggestion that it is necessarily the assistant's duty to see that he can "possibly be worth his salary." That is for the employer to see to. It is the assistant's duty to do his work well and intelligently, and, of course, to help on the business all he can, and if he is well occupied all his time he is pretty sure to be profitable. But it is the master who must develop the business if anybody does, and if he sees it growing, and that there is a fair chance of it growing still further, he will be wise to keep it provided with sufficient hands to work it well, without too closely investigating the direct profit he gets from every person he employs.

* * * * *

JOINT-STOCK AND LIMITED-LIABILITY COMPANIES, which, as stated last week, have so rapidly developed in our commercial life during the last quarter of a century, had a hard struggle with the law before they could obtain their footing. In old times trading companies could only be duly formed either by Acts of Parliament or by Royal Charters. The East India Company and the South Sea Company were respectively famous and infamous specimens of these creations. The temporary success of the latter seems to have induced a good many experiments in unauthorised joint-stock enterprises, many of them with aims similar to those of the giant fraud. Consequently, at the instigation of the South Sea Company, an Act, which afterwards became known as the Bubble Act, was passed in 1719, and this, after reciting "the growth of dangerous and mischievous undertakings and projects wherein the undertakers and subscribers have presumed to act as if they were corporate bodies, and have pretended to make their shares transferable," enacted that such companies should "for ever" be deemed to be illegal and void, and should be treated as public nuisances. This statute was occasionally enforced, and was not repealed till 1825. The limited-liability principle, which was first made legal in this country in 1855, was an ingenious adaptation of the companies "en commandite" and "anonymes" which had existed in France all the century, though there they were hampered with many fussy restrictions, which impeded their progress and were not removed until 1864, after the English experiment had proved successful.

* * * * *

MR. ENO'S LAWYERS write to the *Lancet* to complain of a notice which had appeared in that paper regarding somebody's fruit-salt. In the letter they state that their client's right to "the exclusive use of the title fruit-salt as applied to any medicinal preparation has been clearly established." This is putting the claim definitely, but I do not know that it can be disputed. In *Eno v. Dunn* the House of Lords held that though Mr. Eno could not have the words "fruit salt" registered as a trade-mark, he had so far made them his property that no one could use them unless there was no chance of the public assuming that the stuff sold was Eno's or partly Eno's. Lord Herschell thought it would be safe for another person to sell a fruit-salt umbrella, but fruit-salt baking-powder he held was trespassing on the Eno domain. The argument might be a little different if Mr. X sold fruit-salt and made it quite clear that it was X's and not Eno's; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the tendency of the Courts has been growing in the direction of protecting name property which has been unquestionably created.

* * * * *

INFLUENZA, Dr. Murray tells us in the most recently published section of the "Historical English Dictionary," is an Italian word which as applied to diseases, as for example *influenza di cattarro* and *influenza di febbre scarlattina*, he traces back to 1504. It conveys the idea of a subtle essence of evil emanating from the stars or from some other occult source "flowing in" on poor humanity. The first references to the word in English Dr. Murray has found in the *London Magazine* and in Mann's "Letters" to Horace Walpole, both dated 1743, and both describing an almost universal dis temper called "the influenza" then prevailing in Rome.

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Editorial Comments.

Art and Practice.

THIS week we have published new editions of "The Art of Dispensing," and "Veterinary Counter-practice." Both are in many respects entitled to be called "New books." When "The Art of Dispensing" was first published there was no work of the same kind in the English language, and the need for it was shown by the fact that three large editions were disposed off in almost as many months of 1883. Since then practically eight editions have been printed, but we have preferred to call six of them reprints of the fifth edition, which was published in 1890. The book is well known to British pharmacists at home and abroad, and its sale in the United States has been most encouraging. We believe this is due to the fact that the treatise is really a symposium on the art which is probably unique in our literature. The germ of it was in our 1880 DIARY, and this was augmented and submitted to twelve representative British pharmaceutical chemists who commented upon it, giving hints from their own experience, and this symposium was published in our 1885 DIARY. The basis thus provided was exceptional in character, and we have been careful in preparing the new or sixth edition to retain the style so admirably inaugurated, and which has proved so attractive. But the book required thorough revision, and that this has been done will be seen from the following statement, which we extract from the preface :—

The book has been entirely recast, and has been expanded from 288 pages to 498 pages. The former style and most of the material have been retained, but at least two-thirds of the book is new. It now begins with a chapter on "First

Principles," the legal aspects of dispensing are more fully treated, the chapters on Capsules, Tablets, Incompatibles, and New Remedies are practically new, and the extent of the revision generally is shown by the following contrast:—

	Fifth Edition	New Edition
Pills ...	44 pages	63 pages
Tablets, &c. ...	4 "	12 "
Capsules ...	3 "	9 "
Powders ...	4 "	14 "
Suppositories ...	13 "	28 "
Ointments ...	8 "	15 "
Mixtures ...	37 "	77 "
Applications ...	5 "	18 "
New remedies ...	13 "	29 "
Examination prescriptions...	3 "	7 "
Appendix ...	17 "	27 "

The treatise has always been a students' text-book and one of reference for the practical pharmacist in regard to the methods and processes involved in compounding medical prescriptions. For both purposes it is better now. In the first place, we have endeavoured, wherever possible, to show the student how the knowledge which he gains in regard to chemistry, physics, and *materia medica* bears upon the compounding of prescriptions, and even how dispensing-counter experience elucidates the work of the laboratory. It was pointed out by one or two critics that the book as first published plunged rather sharply into what are mysteries to many. We have endeavoured to meet that by definitions, examples, and engravings not previously included, and we dare say that students will find numerous "tips" in the volume which will be valuable to them in the examination dispensary or any other one. This is done without sacrificing the utility of the book to the more experienced, because the chief purpose of the revision was to introduce numerous difficulties which have arisen and been noted during the past ten years, as well as to bring the book otherwise up to date. Many more difficulties are thus dealt with. For example, in the chapter on pill-ingredients there are 87 chief substances and 70 prescriptions, as compared with 53 and 30 in the former editions; much old matter is removed from the chapter and fuller attention given to carbolic acid, camphor, eresote, ergotin, essential oils, and other similar articles which give universal trouble. The suppositories chapter is equally rich in new information. Formerly there were three chapters on mixtures; these are now amalgamated into one. The chapter begins with a description of the conditions which favour the creation of "difficulties" in compounding mixtures, typical examples illustrating general rules of procedure, and it is shown how chemical knowledge especially applies, twenty examples, as compared with nine formerly, being given in evidence. Quinine-mixtures made a chapter of ten pages before; seven have been added to it, these including new prescriptions and useful data for dispensers. This section is followed by seven pages on bismuth-mixtures, in the course of which the troubles with these are explained, and copious notes on forty-five other medicines are given in the chapter, salicylic acid, borax, butyl-chloral hydrate, caffeine citrate, solution of strychnine, phenazone, sodium salicylate, syrup of iodide of iron, and tinetur of perchloride of iron being the fullest. "Applications" (i.e., lotions, liniments, and the like) form a practically new chapter, and the one which follows it contains a novel "Dictionary of Incompatibles." From the New Remedies chapter we have removed drugs which are now included in the British Pharmacopoeia, and no fewer than 223 distinct articles are concisely described as to how they are used and what for. There were but fifty-two articles in the last edition. These particulars will suffice to show that the new

edition is really a new book, and as it is bigger than before it is produced in a strong buckram binding which should withstand years of wear.

Veterinary medicine is a department of the chemist's trade which has never been neglected by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Since the sixties a veterinary column has been a more or less regular feature in our pages, and would be more frequent now were it not for the fact that our readers are not so much interested in new theories and new treatment as in supplying their customers with well-established remedies. Moreover, the manual entitled "Veterinary Counter-practice," first published by us in 1891, covers the ground of the chemist's veterinary requirements very thoroughly, and the best way we can serve the trade is to keep this manual well up to date. Another opportunity for so doing has arisen, and the third edition of the book, which is now ready, contains many new features, while it has been carefully revised, and enlarged to the extent of 32 pages. Almost every page of the work contains an addition or emendation, so that it does not appear to be so much changed as "The Art of Dispensing;" nevertheless, the revision is of such a character as to make the new edition acceptable to those who have the older ones. It has been specially strengthened in regard to counter hints, designed to show chemists how they may cultivate the veterinary trade and make it a really profitable application of pharmaceutical skill and knowledge. That is the main object of the book, but in the revision the advances of veterinary science have not been neglected, and there is included much new information together with recent and proved treatment. The illustrations are more numerous. For example the chapters on Lameness in Horses and Dentition of the Horse contain about a score of engravings, not previously given, which are helpful in elucidating the text. New formulae are numerous, and we may state, in reply to inquirers, that the book contains a veterinary posological table. Those who have not used this book would do well to get a copy of it, for it will soon repay itself by enabling them to meet or create a demand for a perfectly legitimate class of preparations.

The Carbolic Wail.

It is pitiful to observe the manner in which the "vested interests" of oilmen in the distribution of the arch-poison, carbolic acid, are being paraded before the public vision. Those who are crying out against the sale of the acid being entrusted to qualified persons are, we may charitably assume, ignorant of the fact that the principle of qualified supervision was determined by a Select Committee of the House of Commons as a necessary preliminary to controlling the sale of poisons. This was in 1835, and these provisions, as enacted in 1868, have been most beneficial to the public by keeping fatalities from scheduled poisons well under control. The case for scheduling carbolic acid has been forced upon the Privy Council, in association with two other Government Departments, by the power of public opinion as expressed by Coroners all over the country and by members of Parliament. The representatives of chemists and druggists in Great Britain—i.e., the Pharmaceutical Council—have done anything but agitate about the matter, their exertions having been confined to the duty imposed upon them by Parliament. The stern reality of facts compelled action by these authorities, for the deaths from carbolic acid alone were almost as numerous as the fatalities from all the scheduled poisons put together. The latest returns of the Registrar-General for England and Wales show 206 deaths from carbolic acid in 1898, while all the scheduled poisons

account for only 233 deaths. This is the best reply to the hysterical assertion that the scheduling of carbolic acid will limit its utility by restricting its sale to the authorised and educated retailers, because some of the scheduled poisons are as commonly used as carbolic acid, and the reason they are not so fatal is that their sale is so safeguarded as to minimise their use for felonious purposes as well as prevent the accidents which follow indiscriminate sale of lethal substances. This excellent result is entirely to the credit of registered chemists and druggists, and we claim for them that they have done splendid public service since the Pharmacy Act of 1868 was passed, by undertaking a duty which they did not seek, and which necessitates qualification by education and examination that has grown increasingly more difficult and expensive. We take it that the Privy Council was well aware of these facts when it invited the Pharmaceutical Council to pass the resolution which comes into force this day (September 1), and, although the wording of the resolution is far from being satisfactory, registered chemists and druggists will act up to it as honourably as they have done hitherto. One aspect of the oilmen's outcry deserves notice. It is said on their behalf that "the immediate effect of scheduling carbolic acid will be that where this valuable disinfectant is most needed—namely, in the poorer and more crowded parts of our great cities—it will be used much more sparingly than hitherto. So that we are brought face to face with the possibility of an epidemic, because a few miserable wretches choose to take their own lives by means of the acid." The "few miserable wretches" in 1898 were 191 in England and Wales; but would it be a calamity if the use of carbolic acid and its homologues were diminished? We think not. The acid has become a popular disinfectant because it smells strong. As a bactericide it is comparatively feeble, and its use in the strong state is far from being the best method of disinfection. Many substances otherwise harmless are available for popular disinfection, and the effect of the scheduling will be to bring these into greater prominence. Already manufacturers show their ingenuity by producing disinfectants which are not "poison" in the legal sense, and we have no doubt that some of these will ere long meet with popular acceptance, so that the "penn'orth of carbolic" in a teacup will become a thing of the past, and the courts and alleys of our slums will remain as odorous as ever, while the fatalities from carbolic acid will greatly diminish. In this light—the proper view of the matter—the scheduling of the acid will be a veritable blessing.

Cape Analyses.

THE report of Mr. C. F. Juritz, M.A., senior analyst for Cape Colony, for the year 1899, has been presented to the Cape Houses of Parliament, and is shortly to be printed. From an advance copy with which we have been favoured we find several points of interest to pharmacists. It will be remembered that early this year proceedings were taken under the Cape Adulteration Act against several chemists for selling Gregory's powder containing carbonate of magnesium. The report evidently refers to some of these. Out of six samples of Gregory's powder examined only one of them answered the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia, the analyst adding that some of the cases which followed these analyses were dismissed by the Magistrate on account of evidence being given that Gregory's powder changed by exposure to air—the magnesia absorbing moisture and carbonic acid from the air, and becoming converted into carbonate of magnesium. "Such evidence," he continues,

"shows culpable ignorance on the part of the druggists who bore this testimony, and it is regrettable that persons occupying important positions should not have taken the trouble to ascertain the facts regarding the chemistry of the substances under consideration before committing themselves to such statements. It was even remarked in evidence that every time the bottle containing the drug was opened a change of composition and loss of strength took place. As a matter of fact, magnesia is to all intents and purposes insoluble in water, and, as is usual in such cases, does not absorb moisture to any appreciable extent—in fact, the identical samples of Gregory's powder under discussion were left freely exposed to air for fifteen weeks and found to have undergone no such change as is attributed to the drug; the only moisture contained was that invariably present in the rhubarb and ginger. The statement that magnesia became converted into carbonate by exposure to air and consequent absorption of carbonic acid is equally incorrect. The composition of Gregory's powder remains practically constant, in spite of exposure, and the evidence which resulted in the dismissal of the above-mentioned cases was quite at variance with facts patent even to beginners in chemistry." In regard to the question of magnesia absorbing moisture, it will be remembered that Mr. J. C. Umney, in a paper contributed to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* in September, 1898, found that under certain conditions a considerable proportion of water is absorbed by magnesium oxide, and is present in the form of hydrate of magnesium. Mr. Umney pointed out that this water is lost at a temperature of 110° C., at which temperature the official carbonate of magnesium loses practically nothing, and if a simple process of calcination and calculation for loss in weight of carbonic acid and water, and in turn conversion of them into an equivalent of magnesia, is used as an analytical process, faulty results may ensue. This would not account for the large quantities of carbonate found in some samples, but it does seem a pity that the Cape analyst cannot send one of his assistants down to the court when such cases come on, and state his views, instead of giving them six months afterwards in his report. Our impression is that the senior analyst's representative had very little to say before the Magistrate when called as a witness in the Gregory's powder cases last February.

In regard to vinegar, the analyst recalls that wine-vinegar, according to Allen, should contain from 6 to 12 per cent. of absolute acetic acid, should have a low density (1·014 to 1·022) and extractive averaging 2·05 per cent. The residue after evaporation should almost completely dissolve in alcohol, leaving a granular residue of tartar present on an average to the extent of about 0·25 per cent. Beer and malt vinegars have a high density (1·021 to 1·025) and yield an extract varying from 5 to 6 per cent. containing phosphates, the phosphoric acid ranging from 0·05 to 0·1 per cent. Dry extractives of these vinegars are more or less glutinous and only sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Glucose and sugar vinegars as a rule leave a high ash with abundance of sulphates. The presence of alcohol in wine and malt vinegars is noted, but the report says there is nothing to prevent a manufacturer adding alcohol, and adds that there are said to be chemists who are willing to devote their time to screening adulteration, and who manage to do it very scientifically. To quote an instance, as soon as it became known that the phosphoric-acid limit for malt vinegars had been adopted by public analysts the sale of phosphate of potash increased, and it was found that people who sold acetic acid also bought phosphate of potash. The vinegar question is one which puzzles analysts considerably, but if a large sample of vinegar is submitted it is still

possible for analysts to distinguish between malt, wine, glucose, sugar, and "faked" vinegars.

Complaints of the inefficiency of blue vitriol have turned out on analysis to be well grounded, as the commercial substance has been found to consist largely of sulphate of iron. It is pointed out that farmers accustomed to using the adulterated article and being afterwards supplied with pure blue vitriol might do much injury to their stock, as a solution of sulphate of copper is sometimes administered internally to lambs. Among the other things the Cape analyst has examined are a sample of brandy adulterated with laudanum; Horlick's malted milk, which, he says, consists one half of desiccated milk and the other half of cereal foods; tropon, which is pure albumen with possibly a small quantity of maltine to digest it more easily; Bird's custard-powder, in which egg-albumen and flour were found; and albene, which yielded indications that it was of the nature of cocoanut fat. The death of a child from "doupa" caused that article to be examined: the analyst finds it to closely resemble Chinese joss-sticks, and to be composed of charcoal, benzoin, cassia, oil of cloves, and saltpetre worked into a paste with mucilage. The child appears to have had pneumonia at the time, so that possibly "doupa" had very little to do with its death. There is much more of interest in the report, but the details given would occupy too much of our space.

ENTERING VERMIN-KILLERS.

The Chief Justice of New Zealand has given an important ruling in regard to the sale of strychnine vermin-killers there, which is not without interest to chemists at home. The New Zealand schedule contains the following entry in Part II.:-

Every compound containing any of the poisons mentioned in this schedule when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin.

This is substantially the same as the resolution which was passed by the Pharmaceutical Council of Great Britain and gazetted on December 21, 1869. The New Zealand Chief Justice holds that the occurrence of this entry in Part II, exempts the sale of preparations of strychnine, prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin, from being recorded in the poisons-book. We have no doubt that a similar decision would be arrived at in Great Britain. This is not the first time that we have called attention to the point, and although the schedule officially printed by the Pharmaceutical Society contains vermin-killers in Part I., its presence there is not authorised by the Act or by the Privy Council. Perhaps the Pharmaceutical Council will pass the necessary resolution at an early date.

ON THE SHADY SIDE.

When people fail to pay their debts in this country, the nation extracts at the rate of 131,685*l.* per annum from what they have left for certifying that they are bankrupt. That is the first fact which we gather from the Board of Trade's report for the year 1900 on the working of the Bankruptcy Act. It is right to explain that the nation spent 155,492*l.* in negotiating these bankruptcy proceedings, nearly the whole of the sum going to the officers and registrars administering the Act. Let us see what was done for that, as thereby we get to know how we are prospering as traders. In 1899 there were 7,057 bankruptcies and deeds of arrangement notified in England and Wales—a decrease of 481 on the year before and the smallest number of the decennium. Good! The liabilities were 9,248,439*l.*—also a decrease of 1,391,055*l.*—and the creditors lost (by estimate) 7,523,171*l.*, as compared with 8,497,699*l.* Roughly, every man, woman, and child in England and Wales loses a penny a week owing to trade and other failures. This puts

the matter in the brightest light we can; but we do not forget that it costs 7½ million pounds a year. The report, which is published by the Queen's printers at 9*d.*, goes on to show that large failures diminished last year; so did those due to speculation; but solicitors were accountable for no less than 3,000,000*l.* of the liabilities specified in the receiving-orders. We mean that the solicitors failed, not that they caused failures. Not so many women failed last year as in the year before, and none of the unfortunate women was connected with medicine or pharmacy; but there were three nurses who owed 1,077*l.*, and had only 20*l.* to pay the debts. After disposing of the fair sex, the report goes on to treat of features of the working of the Act, this including remarks on the bankruptcy acts of other countries, and about the lack of control over solicitors' costs. Then come notes on the statistics. Here we find that official receivers realise estates at about half the cost (to the creditors) charged by non-official trustees; which is to be expected, considering that the former are salaried by the nation. We note that it does not pay creditors to allow debtors who owe under 50*l.*, as a whole, to fail, for the cost of winding-up the estate in bankruptcy is 115 per cent. nearly; under 100*l.* it is 84 per cent., 200*l.*, 59 per cent., 400*l.*, 42 per cent., and so on decreasingly to 23 per cent. for between 2,500*l.* and 3,000*l.* of realised assets. By deed of arrangement the cost is between 30 and 50 per cent. less, or about the same as realisation in bankruptcy by an official receiver. We observe that in 1899 there was not a single person in the drug trade who failed for 20,000*l.* or upwards, and that appears to be the minimum for canonisation by the Inspector-General.

COCAINE-TESTS.

Messrs. Helbing and Passmore make some useful observations regarding the new German Pharmacopoeia tests for cocaine hydrochloride, which show that the compilers have made a pretty jumble of the chromate and ammonia tests. The compilers were apparently of two minds regarding these tests. Although Merck conclusively proved that the chromate test is dependent upon the addition of hydrochloric acid, and is practically unreliable, the G.P. authorities have included it along with the ammonia test, the result being that samples which answer the one are condemned by the other test. Günther held that the ammonia test is dependent upon the precipitation of an impurity which is less soluble in the mixture than cocaine hydrate, and recommended dilution to 1 in 1,000, cocaine being retained in solution, but not the impurity. By adopting this modification the G.P. has spoiled the test altogether, and it is important for British pharmacists to note that a cocaine which will pass the German Pharmacopoeia ammonia test may not pass the B.P. one.

"CRUELTY TO ANIMALS."

Under this title the following letter was published in the *Morning Leader* on Tuesday:-

SIR,—A few days ago you published some correspondence between the Hon. Stephen Coleridge and the Home Secretary in reference to certain acts of gross cruelty perpetrated on animals by Dr. Noel Paton.

Some time ago my attention was called to certain statements in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of November 11, 1899, with regard to the physiological-research laboratories of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. at Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill.

I asked Mr. Lough to make inquiries through the medium of the Home Office if Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome were licensed vivisectors, and after some delay the following letter was received:-

Home Department, Whitehall,

August 2, 1900.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 16th inst. respecting certain statements which appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of November 11, 1899, with regard to Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome's laboratories at Brockwell Hall, I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that he caused inquiry to be made into

this matter some months ago, and was informed that the account of the proceedings at the laboratories which is given in the journal referred to is much exaggerated, the reporter having apparently mixed up what it was hoped would be done with what was then being practised.

Sir Matthew Ridley has been recently assured that the only experiments on animals conducted at this establishment are those for testing diphtheria antitoxin, which it is alleged are not calculated to give pain, and therefore do not come within the purview of the Act 39 and 40 Vict., cap. 77.

The whole question of the testing of drugs by experiments on animals is now receiving most careful consideration.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Thomas Lough, Esq., M.P.

KENELM E. DIGBY.

If Sir Matthew Ridley believes these statements he is extraordinarily innocent
Yours, &c.,
49 Ashley Gardens, S.W.,

EDITH H. LOUGH.

August 25, 1900.

We cannot admit that our description of these laboratories was "much exaggerated." We described exactly what we saw—the arrangements and equipment of the stables and laboratories, and such physiological experiments as were brought under our notice. None of these was in the nature of vivisection, strictly so called, and our article contained no suggestion that such practice either existed or was anticipated. We note that the Home Secretary is still considering the question of testing drugs by experiments on animals; he doubtless refers to the testing of antitoxic sera, to which we referred a few weeks ago. We hope in this connection that he will not overlook the fact that the production of such sera is the real point at issue. These antitoxins are made and supplied commercially in France, Germany, the United States, and other countries, and it is a necessary part of their production to test them. If the Home Office refuses to license manufacturers in this country, supplies must necessarily be obtained from abroad, seeing that professional institutions here are unable to supply the demand. There is no need for that as long as the Home Office ensures that the manufacture in this country is under the charge of an approved registered medical practitioner.

ARTIFICIAL THIRST.

The *Times* has found the prevalent thirst of August as provocative of letter-writing as we seem likely to experience in regard to chemists' assistants. English people drink too much liquids of various kinds in the summer months, and the more they drink the more they seem to require. It is because they do not keep their mouths shut and breathe through their noses. Chiefly so, but our contemporary's medical leader-writer is wise in his day and generation, for he remarks:—

The fact remains that the custom of consuming irregular half-pints, and as many of them as can be procured, is deeply rooted in the sections of the community to which Mr. Thomas Atkins chiefly belongs, and that this custom has come to occupy something of the position of a recognised social observance. It is at once a convenient form of hospitality, a method of killing time, and a source of sensual enjoyment to persons whose opportunities of enjoyment cannot be described as either numerous or excessive.

Also it is a pleasanter thing than keeping a pebble in the mouth, which is one of the most highly-vaunted remedies for thirst on the march.

DRY TREATMENT.

One of the outcomes of the correspondence just noted is a resurrection in the *Times* leader of a mode of treating cold in the head which was in vogue fifty or sixty years ago. It was called the "dry treatment," and such notable men as the late Sir Thomas Watson and Dr. C. J. B. Williams believed in it. The patient was advised, on the appearance of the first symptoms of a "bad cold" to entirely abandon drinking. Thus Nature economised her resources. The

fluid secretions of the skin and kidneys, for example, although not suspended, diminished in quantity; and the body had no fluid to spare for the continued maintenance of a morbid secretion from the mucous membrane of the nostrils, so that the membrane, relieved from the irritation of its presence, speedily returned to its natural condition. After twelve hours of the dry treatment the cold usually ceased to be perceptible; but, if drinking were resumed before the mucous membrane had quite recovered, the irritating nasal secretion returned, sometimes almost immediately after the draught. Complete abstinence was commonly enjoined for a period of from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. We are not sorry that the treatment is out-of-date. It did not pay—the chemist.

New Books.

Published this week at the offices of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

The Art of Dispensing: a Treatise on the Methods and Processes involved in Compounding Medical Prescriptions. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged. Crown 8vo. Pp. viii. + 490, with numerous illustrations, and bound in buckram. Price, 5s. 6d. net; by post, 5s. 10d.

Veterinary Counter-practitioner: a Treatise on the Diseases of Animals, and the most Suitable Remedies for Them. Written expressly for chemists and druggists by Members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Third edition, revised and enlarged to 352 pages, with illustrations. Price, 3s. 6d. net; by post, 3s. 10d.

SEE page 382 for fuller particulars. Either of these books may be obtained at the published price, *plus* postage, from the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in London and Melbourne, Vic. The new editions have been stocked by the following wholesale houses, from whom they may be obtained with goods at the net prices:—

Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool.
Barclay & Sons (Limited), London.
Boileau & Boyd (Limited), Dublin.
Evans, Lescher & Webb, London.
Evans Sons & Co., Liverpool.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., London.
Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, Glasgow.
Grimwade, Ridley & Co., London.
Ismay, J., & Sons, Newcastle.
Lennon (Limited), London.
Lewis, H. K., Gower Street, W.C.
Lloyd, Howard & Co., Leicester.
S. Maw, Son & Thompson, London.
May, Roberts & Co., London.
Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Edinburgh.
Raimes & Co., York.
Raimes, Clark & Co., Edinburgh.
Sanger & Sons, London.
Southall Brothers & Barclay, Birmingham.
Sutton, W., & Co., London.

In the United States the new edition of "The Art of Dispensing" may be obtained, duty paid, from Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, of New York City.

ON CHEVRIL.

Dedicated (without permission) to Mr. Adams, I.P.S.I., Ladysmith.

'Tis cruel, sad to think that I,
Once grey, must take the khaki dye;
And when I'm shot, though never ill,
They'll boil me down to make "Chevril."
I'll not repine; a true Scots Grey—
Do I dread the bullet? My answer's neigh.
My strength to bear was great when raw,
Now cooked I'm stronger than before.
Go Bovril, Vimbos, I'm your foe;
In voice not hoarse I shout,
"Vive mort Chevaux."

—Sam. Buchholz in the "C. & D. of Australasia."

Pharmaceutical Chemistry of the New German Pharmacopœia.

By H. HELBING, F.C.S., and F. W. PASSMORE, Ph.D.

II.

Balsamum Copaiæ.—The limits of sp. gr. have been restricted to 0·980 to 0·990, whereas in the previous edition 0·96 to 0·99 was given, and in the B.P. the still wider range of 0·916 to 0·993 is allowed. From this it appears that the German authorities favour the Maracaibo variety. Qualitative colour-tests have been discarded, but solubility in absolute alcohol or petroleum spirit is insisted upon as in the B.P., and the balsam is also required to give clear or only slightly opalescent solutions in chloroform and amyl alcohol. The essential oil is not made a subject of investigation as in the B.P., but a standard of acid and saponification values, which excludes gurjun balsam, is fixed as follows:—

A solution of 1 gramme copaiba balsam in 50 c.c. alcohol is, after addition of 10 drops phenolphthalein solution, titrated with alcoholic seminormal potash solution until reddened; not less than 2·7 c.c. and not more than 3 c.c. should be required. To the resulting mixture an additional 20 c.c. of alcoholic seminormal potash solution is added, the whole heated in the water-bath for a quarter of an hour, and titrated with seminormal hydrochloric acid; for neutralisation of the excess of potash at least 19·7 c.c. should be required.

Balsamum Peruvianum.—The sp. gr. prescribed is 1·140 to 1·150. The German Pharmacopœia now adopts the same quantitative test as given in the B.P. for the estimation of cinnamein and also directs the determination of the total saponification-value of the balsam as follows:—

One gramme balsam is dissolved in 20 c.c. alcohol, 50 c.c. alcoholic seminormal potash solution added, the mixture heated for half an hour in the water-bath, diluted with 300 c.c. water and titrated with seminormal hydrochloric acid; for neutralisation of the excess of potash not more than 42 c.c. acid should be required.

Balsamum Tolutanum.—The suggestions of Dieterich have also evidently been followed by the German authorities in the better characterisation of this balsam, the determination of the acid number as well as an exact saponification method being given.

A solution of 1 gramme Tolu balsam in 50 c.c. alcohol is, on addition of 10 drops of phenolphthalein solution, titrated with alcoholic seminormal potash solution until redness; not less than 4 c.c. and not more than 6 c.c. should be required. Thereupon so much additional alcoholic seminormal potash solution is added to the mixture that the total quantity of potash solution amounts to 20 c.c., the liquid heated half an hour in the water-bath, and titrated with seminormal hydrochloric acid; for neutralisation of the excess of potash, between 13·2 c.c. and 14·5 c.c. acid should be required.

Benzoin.—The German Pharmacopœia prescribes the Siam benzoin only in this edition as in the last, but in the new edition emphasises the exclusion of other varieties by introducing a test for cinnamic acid. "A small quantity of finely-powdered benzoin heated with potassium-permanganate solution shall not, even after long standing, develop an odour of bitter-almond oil." Of the benzoin, not more than 5 per cent. shall be insoluble in boiling alcohol, nor more than 2 per cent. ash be left on incineration.

Bismutum Subgallicum.—This bismuth salt, commonly known as dermatol, should contain at least 52 per cent. bismuth oxide as determined by ignition and treatment of the residue with nitric acid. One gramme of the salt should give a clear solution in 5 c.c. caustic-soda solution.

Bismutum Subnitricum.—The exact method of production of this salt is still wisely retained in the text, the compilers being well aware that this is the only way of ensuring a uniform product. The proportion of metal is determined as oxide by ignition, as was directed in the previous edition ten years ago. It is inconceivable why the British authorities have not also adopted this simple method of estimation, but adhere to the much-criticised determination as sulphide. The German Pharmacopœia requires that 100 parts subnitrate of bismuth shall yield 79 to 82 parts of bismuth oxide.

Bismutum Subsalicylicum.—This preparation is required to yield at least 63 per cent. bismuth oxide, and for its determination German chemists do not rely upon the mere volatilisation of salicylic acid by heat, as prescribed by the B.P., but the following stringent directions are given: "One grammie basic bismuth salicylate is incinerated, the residue dissolved in nitric acid, the solution carefully evaporated to dryness, and the residue again ignited, when at least 0·63 grammie bismuth oxide shall remain." Of course in the estimation of the metal in this and the preceding bismuth salts as oxide the purity of the latter is subsequently verified by appropriate tests.

Borax.—The German Pharmacopœia gives only qualitative tests, and does not prescribe the volumetric method of estimation given in the B.P., which has been objected to by Merck.

Clearia Chlorata.—A minimum requirement of 25 per cent. available chlorine is made, as compared with a minimum of 33 per cent. demanded by the B.P.

Cantharides.—Besides requiring that this drug shall not yield more than 8 per cent. ash, the new edition of the German Pharmacopœia gives the following detailed directions for the quantitative estimation of cantharinidin:—

Twenty-five grammes of medium finely-powdered cantharides macerated with 100 grammes chloroform and 2 c.c. hydrochloric acid in a glass bottle for twenty-four hours, with frequent shaking; 52 grammes of the chloroform solution is then filtered through a dry filter, well covered, into an accurately-weighed flask. The chloroform is distilled off, and 5 c.c. petroleum spirit poured over the residue, and the mixture allowed to stand in the closed flask, with frequent shaking, for twelve hours. The liquid is then filtered through a filter of 5 c.m. diameter, previously dried at 100° C., weighed, and moistened with petroleum spirit; the undissolved portion in the flask is twice washed with 10 c.c. petroleum spirit, and these washings filtered through the same filter, without regard to the crystals adhering to the sides of the flask. Both the filter and flask are then dried, and both washed with small quantities of water, to each 10 c.c. of which a drop of ammonium-carbonate solution is added, until the filtrate draining away appears only slightly yellow, and finally washed once more with 5 c.c. water. After both flask and filter have completely drained they are dried, the filter introduced into the flask, and dried at 100° C. until no further loss in weight occurs. The weight of the crystalline residue should amount to at least 0·1 grammie.

As cantharides still finds extensive employment in Germany for the preparation of emplastrum cantharidum, it is certainly important that a method of determining the active principle should be given; yet it appears somewhat objectionable to make a test compulsory which is not only complicated and costly, but also occupies about forty hours in observation and manipulation.

Catechu.—Both true catechu and gambier are official, but whilst the maximum limit of ash is fixed at 6 per cent., the amount of residue after extraction with boiling alcohol and drying at 100° C. shall not be more than 15 per cent.

Cera Alba.—Sp. gr., 0·956 to 0·970. Melting-point, 64° C.

Cera Flava.—Sp. gr., 0·962 to 0·966. Melting-point, 63° to 64° C. It will be observed that allowance is made for the effect of the bleaching-process on the sp. gr. and melting-point of beeswax.

Cocainum Hydrochloricum.—The melt n.₁₅ oint is given as 183° C. The permanganate-test for freedom from cinnamyl compounds is stated in a form free from the objections urged against the B.P. test, a definite amount of permanganate being added, and observation directed to any change in the colour of the solution, and not of the precipitate, during the next half-hour.

A test for purity of the alkaloid based upon the differences in solubility of the chromate in acidulated water, bears out Merck's criticism of the chromate-test suggested by Schaeffer (*C. & D.*, 1899, page 591). As it now stands, 0·05 grammie cocaine hydrochloride dissolved in 5 c.c. water should, on addition of 5 drops chromic-acid solution, give transient yellow precipitates with each drop, disappearing on shaking, but on the further addition of 1 c.c. hydrochloric acid the precipitate must reappear. We have applied this test to four different samples of cocaine hydrochloride representing the best-known makes. All of the samples answered the original Schaeffer test, but only one gave a decided precipitate on addition of 1 c.c. of hydrochloric acid of standard (25 per cent.) strength to the clear chromated solution; a second

sample gave a marked turbidity, whilst the remaining two gave clear solutions in which a faint turbidity appeared after standing a quarter of an hour. It was noted, however, that if the hydrochloric acid were added to the chromated solution drop by drop a precipitate formed in each case, attaining its maximum bulk when about 0.5 c.c. acid had been added, and on addition of the remainder of 1 c.c. acid disappearing in two cases completely, and in the other two cases partly. Altogether, in our experience, we do not think the chromate-test, at any rate in its present form, reliable.

The MacLagan test has also undergone modification in the new edition of the German Pharmacopœia, which reads as follows:—"If 4 drops of ammonia be added to the solution of 0.1 grammé cocaine hydrochloride dissolved in 100 c.c. water and the mixture allowed to stand quietly, no turbidity should appear within an hour." Considering that Professor Attfield correctly gave expression in his Report to the opinion then current that "the MacLagan test has emerged scathless from vigorous attacks in Germany" and the majority of German cocaine-manufacturers have vigorously contradicted Gunther's later researches, the new modification comes as a surprise. We have made comparative tests of the samples already referred to, by MacLagan's method as given in the B.P., and by the new German official test, which is practically that recommended by Gunther. All the samples stood the test of the German Pharmacopœia, whilst only three passed the MacLagan test of the B.P. In the following table we collate the results of our tests:—

—	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Chromate Test of P.G. IV.	Does not answer test; precipitate formed and redissolved	Does not answer test; precipitate formed and redissolved	Answers test	Answers test, but turbidity slight.
MacLagan Test of P.G. IV.	Answers test	Answers test	Answers test	Answers test
MacLagan Test of B.P.	Answers test. Crystalline precipitate formed in two minutes, and deposited, leaving supernatant liquid clear	Answers test. Crystalline precipitate formed in four minutes, and deposited; supernatant liquid less clear than I.	Does not answer test. No distinct crystalline precipitate, but milky appearance after stirring ten minutes	Answers test. Crystalline precipitate formed in five minutes, and deposited, leaving supernatant liquid clear

From the foregoing it is perfectly clear that the new German Pharmacopœia tests for cocaine hydrochloride are open to strong criticism. Not only the chromate-test but also the modified MacLagan test appears to be lacking in precision, for the four samples to which the latter test was applied, although evidently different in chemical composition, behaved all alike and furnished no evidence of difference in quality.

Caffeinum.—Bearing in mind the criticisms of Howard and others of the statements made in the B.P. respecting the dehydration of this alkaloid, attention may be called to the fuller definition of the German Pharmacopœia, which appeared both in the previous as well as in the present edition, and furnishes a clear and, in our experience, perfectly correct statement of the behaviour of caffeine at different temperatures. It loses part of its water of crystallisation on exposure to air, and becomes anhydrous at 100° C. At 230.5° C. it melts, but begins to volatilise in small quantities even at a temperature only slightly above 100° C., and sublimes without residue at 180° C.

Colophonium, by which name pine resin freed from turpentine oil is officially designated in Germany, is characterised by its solubility in its own weight of ether or acetic acid, and by the estimation of its acid-value. One grammé dissolved in the cold in 25 c.c. alcoholic seminormal potash solution, and 10 drops phenolphthalein solution added, should require between 18.6 and 19.6 c.c. seminormal hydrochloric acid for decolorisation.

Cortex China.—In the new edition of the German Pharmacopœia there is introduced a volumetric method for the quantitative estimation of the alkaloids of the official

Cinchona succirubra bark. The method differs from the B.P. process in the employment of caustic soda instead of lime as alkaline agent, and a mixture of ether and chloroform in place of benzolated amylic alcohol for extraction but especially in the ultimate determination of the total alkaloids, without regard to their proportional composition, by alkalimetric titration. The details of the assay are as follows:—

Twelve grammes of finely-powdered cinchona bark dried at 100° C. is placed in a glass bottle with 90 grammes of ether and 30 grammes of chloroform, and 10 c.c. caustic soda solution added to the mixture, which is allowed to stand for three hours, with frequent and violent shaking. Then 10 c.c., or a sufficiency, of water is added, so that when violently shaken the bark-powder balls together, and a completely clear supernatant chloroform-ether solution separates. After standing one hour 100 grammes of the clear chloroform-ether solution is filtered through a dry, well-covered filter into a flask, and about one-half of the solvent distilled off. The residual chloroform-ether solution is then poured into a separatory funnel, the flask rinsed out thrice with 5 c.c. of a mixture of 3 parts ether and 1 part chloroform, and the combined liquids then thoroughly shaken with 25 c.c. decinormal hydrochloric acid. When completely cleared, if necessary by the addition of so much ether that the chloroform-ether solution swims on the acid liquid, the latter is filtered through a small filter moistened with water into a flask of 100 c.c. capacity. The chloroform-ether solution is again shaken thrice with 10 c.c. water, these extracts also filtered through the same filter, which is finally washed with water, and the total filtrate diluted with water to 100 c.c. Of this solution 50 c.c. is measured out, the freshly-prepared solution of a granule of haematoxylin in 1 c.c. alcohol added, and then, with constant shaking, decinormal caustic-potash solution run in until the mixture has acquired a yellowish colour, which, on violent shaking, quickly changes to a bluish-violet. The quantity of potash solution required shall not be more than 4.3 c.c.

Cortex Granati.—An alkaloidal estimation of this bark is prescribed on the same lines as the foregoing. In view of its lower alkaloidal value, however, the method is so far modified that 50 c.c. centinormal hydrochloric acid is used in place of 25 c.c. decinormal acid for extraction of the chloroform-ether solution, and the final titration is performed as follows:—

Of this solution (made up to 100 c.c.) 50 c.c. is measured out, introduced into a white-glass bottle of about 200 c.c. capacity, and 50 c.c. water added, with so much ether as to give an ethereal layer of about 1 centimetre thickness. After addition of 5 drops iodo-eosin solution, centinormal caustic-potash solution is added, with thorough shaking after each addition, until the lower aqueous layer has acquired a pale-reddish colour. Not more than 11 c.c. potash solution shall be required to effect this coloration.

Extractum Belladonnae.—In the German Pharmacopœia the green extract only is official, and moreover in Germany the green extracts of both belladonna and hyoscyamus have been in use for a long time, which is contradictory to Professor Attfield's statement on page 38 of his Report. The alkaloidal value of the green extract of the German Pharmacopœia has in future to be determined in a manner uniform with the above method. Two grammes of the extract is dissolved in 5 grammes water and 5 grammes alcohol, thoroughly shaken with 50 grammes ether and 20 grammes chloroform, then 10 c.c. sodium-carbonate solution (1 to 3) added, and allowed to stand for one hour, with frequent shaking. Fifty grammes of the chloroform layer is filtered off and extracted with 20 c.c. centinormal hydrochloric acid, washed with water, and the whole titrated with centinormal potash solution, using iodo-eosin as indicator. "Not more than 13 c.c. potash solution shall be required to effect this coloration." It will be observed that not only does this method differ in working details from, and is, on the whole, simpler than, the B.P. volumetric method for the assay of ext. belladonæ liquidum, but the German authorities fix no maximum limit to the alkaloidal contents of the preparation, which in that sense is not standardised.

Extracta Chinae.—Both the aqueous and alcoholic extracts of cinchona-bark will be prepared as hitherto, but are required in future to be analysed by the same method as employed for the bark. From 2 grammes extract an acid extract is obtained with 10 c.c. decinormal hydrochloric acid, which shall require for neutralisation not more than 3.7 c.c. decinormal caustic-potash solution in the case of the aqueous extract and not more than 2.3 c.c. for the alcoholic extract.

Legal Reports.

Factory Acts.

ACCIDENTS IN MINERAL-WATER FACTORIES.

AT Lambeth Police Court on August 24, Richard Thwaites (Limited), mineral-water manufacturers, New Kent Road, were summoned by Mr. Joseph Owner, an inspector of factories, for failing to give notice of an accident which occurred to one of their employés, a young woman named Mary Lovelock. Mr. Owner said the proceedings were taken under section 18 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1895, which requires that, in case of an accident causing an employé such bodily injury as to prevent the employé on any one of the three working days next after the occurrence of the accident being employed for five hours on his or her ordinary work, notice must be given to the inspector of factories for the district. In this case the girl Lovelock was wiring seltzer-water bottles when one of the bottles burst, slitting the palm of her left hand so seriously that she was away from her ordinary work for three days. The defendants' representative pointed out that the accident did not incapacitate the girl, who was put to other work. Mr. Owner said it was quite clear from the section that it must be the ordinary work. If an employer were allowed to put an employé who had met with an accident on to other work the factory-inspectors would never get any notification of accidents at all. Answering the Magistrate (Mr. Francis), Lovelock stated that until this accident she had never been employed in any other capacity except that of a wiper. After further evidence Mr. Francis said he was inclined to think there ought to have been a notification of the accident. The case was not one in which he should impose a heavy penalty. The defendants would have to pay a fine of 10s. and costs. There were four other summonses against the same defendants for employing women on Sunday, July 29, contrary to section 21 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878. The defendants' representative said they had only employed female labour for a few months, and were not aware they could not work the women on Sundays. Mr. Francis ordered the defendants to pay a fine of 5s. and costs upon each of the four summonses.

THE USE OF GUARDS.

AT Cork Police Court last week, two employés of Messrs. Kiloh, mineral-water manufacturers, Cork, were prosecuted by the Inspector of Factories for neglecting to wear the masks or gauntlets provided for their use whilst bottling and wiring aerated waters.

Mr. James W. O'Neill, manager at Messrs. Kiloh's works, gave evidence that the attention of the workers had been frequently directed to the regulations with respect to the wearing of masks and gauntlets.

A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed on each of the defendants.

Merchandise-marks Act.

EMBOSED AERATED-WATER BOTTLES.

AT Clonmel, co. Tipperary, Petty Sessions last week, the Mayor presiding, eight summonses were heard at the suit of Messrs. Cantrell & Cochrane (Limited), Messrs. Thwaites & Co. (Limited), Messrs. Hovenden & Orr (Limited), Messrs. Ross & Sons (Limited), and Messrs. Corcoran & Co. against Messrs. O'Keeffe & Co., trading as the Munster and Leinster Mineral Water Company, Clonmel, for infringement of the Merchandise-marks Act by using the embossed bottles of the complainant companies. After hearing the evidence the Bench found a breach of the Merchandise-marks Act had been committed, but that a nominal penalty would meet the cases. The Bench imposed a fine of 2s. 6d. and costs in each case, allowing in addition 4*l.* special costs for the complainant companies.

County Court Cases.

THE ERRAND-BOY'S ACTION.

AT Cambridge last week, Arthur A. Deck, chemist and druggist, St. Andrew's Street, was summoned by Ernest Richard Ashmore for 4s. wages and 3s. damages in lieu of notice. The plaintiff said he entered into Mr. Deck's

employ on July 30 as errand-boy, under an arrangement by which he was to receive 1*d.* an hour. He worked for two weeks, and received 3s. the first week, but nothing the second. His hours were from half-past 8 in the morning till half-past 12, and from half-past 2 in the afternoon to about half-past 6. The boy's mother corroborated, and said there was an understanding that there should be a week's notice on either side. Defendant said the boy started work on July 21, and was paid for the first week's labour on Saturday, as the following Monday was Bank Holiday. On August 13 the boy demanded his money, and witness told him he should have it when he had done his work. The boy was very cheeky, refusing to do as he was told, and threatening to take the money from the till if he was not paid. Witness then dismissed him. The case was also dismissed, the costs being remitted.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

PEPPER.

AT Liverpool on August 22, Patrick J. Villey, grocer, was fined 20s. and costs for selling white pepper which was found on analysis to contain 6 per cent. of French chalk.

BAKING-POWDER.

HENRY FRANKLIN, grocer, Folkestone, was fined 40s. and costs last week for selling baking-powder certified to contain 30 8 per cent. of alum.

AMMONIATED QUININE.

AT Marylebone Police Court on August 28, Gideon Davis Owen, trading as Owen & Co., chemists, 546 Harrow Road, was summoned for selling ammoniated tincture of quinine which was 80 per cent. deficient in quinine sulphate. The defendant pleaded guilty, and explained that the deficiency was due to an assistant dropping some of the sulphate as the article was being prepared. Mr. Plowden (Magistrate) remarked that as there was no fraud the defendant would be fined 5s. with 12s. 6d. costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re FORSYTH, McKECHNIE & Co., 21 Hopehill Road, Glasgow, Chemists and Colour-manufacturers.

A CIRCULAR in connection with the affairs of this firm has been issued, which states that a meeting of the partners and their solicitors was held on August 15, at which one of the two principal creditors was represented, and the other was present. An approximate statement of affairs was submitted, and a tender was afterwards made on behalf of Mr. Wm. Grieve, one of the partners, of an offer of composition of 11s. 6d. in the pound on all debts due by the firm at June 1, 1900, except those under 5*l.*, which it is proposed to settle by arrangement. This offer the meeting accepted, and recommended the other creditors to do likewise. The liabilities are stated at 2,680*l.*, and the assets 1,609*l.*

Re THOS. HENRY DOWNING, Newtown, Salop, described as a Chemist and Druggist.

AT Newtown Bankruptcy Court on August 21, this debtor came up for his public examination on accounts showing liabilities amounting to 162*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* and a deficiency of 90*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* In reply to the Official Receiver, debtor stated that up to recently he was employed as a chemist's assistant at a salary of 7*s.* a year. That was insufficient to maintain his wife and eight children, and last May he borrowed 130*l.* from friends, and after paying off his debts he commenced business on his own account as a chemist and druggist. He was, however, unable to meet his trade-debts, and filed his petition three months later. The Official Receiver observed that that was almost a record as regarded rapidity of insolvency. The examination was closed.

Re LEONARD WEBB SAVILL, trading as the Ados Scotch Soda-works Company, and lately trading as Gibbs & Atkins, 6 South Side, London Fields, and 108 Pritchard's Road, Hackney.

A RECEIVING-ORDER having been made against this debtor on July 26 upon the petition of a creditor, the statutory first meeting was held on August 27 at the London Bankruptcy Court. The debtor states that he began business in 1892, as an East India merchant, at 23 Leadenhall Street, E.C., with a capital of 1,000*l.*, raised on a reversion to which he was entitled under the will of

his grandfather, Sir Thomas White. He was joined by a brother, who introduced a like amount of capital, but the business was a failure and the solicitors for his family made some arrangement with the creditors, the particulars of which he does not know. In 1898 he started business as a soda-manufacturer at 6 Twemlow Terrace, London Fields, with 2,000*l.*, a loan from his wife, which is still owing. He paid 1,600*l.* down for the goodwill, plant, stock, &c. He had no previous experience of the business. He traded at that address in the style of the Ados Scotch Soda-works Company until October, 1899, when, owing to the prohibitive terms in the "ring" in chemicals, he gave up manufacturing, and at the end of June last the landlord distrained for rent. In June, 1899, he took over an old-established business of a similar nature carried on at 108, Pritchard's Road, Hackney, under the style of "Gibbs & Atkins," but the business had also been a failure owing to the "ring." He estimates his unsecured liabilities at 3,600*l.*, of which 2,100*l.* is due to his wife and 400*l.* to his father. The assets consist of furniture (20*l.*), and certain live stock valued at 1*l.* 10*s.* His failure is ascribed to losses on trading owing to the action of the "ring," as he had taken contracts for the supply of soda at a certain figure, and afterwards the "ring" was formed and he was unable to obtain the raw material at a price which would allow him to carry out the contracts at a profit. It was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Official Receiver as trustee in bankruptcy.

Re BERDOE & LEIGH (Francis Xavier Berdoe and Harry Hopkins, trading as), 73 Oxford Street, W.C., Manufacturing Chemists.

A SITTING for public examination was held in this matter before Mr. Registrar Hope at the London Bankruptcy Court on August 28. The joint statement of affairs disclosed liabilities 268*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, of which 263*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* were unsecured, against assets 5*l.* The following are among the creditors:—

	£ s. d.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.	21 2 9
Ford, Shapland & Co.	27 12 9
Hovenden & Co.	22 0 0

The debtor Berdoe was first examined by the Official Receiver and stated that previously to 1898 he was employed by Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. as "galenic chemist." In that year he commenced business on his own account as a manufacturing chemist, without capital, at 4 Duke Street, Strand, and continued until August, 1899, when he closed the business in consequence of lack of funds. Between August, 1899, and the following December he was employed by Mr. Hopkins, who carried on business as a bookmaker, and in the latter month they commenced business in partnership as manufacturing chemists at 73 Oxford Street. Witness found no capital, but Mr. Hopkins introduced about 300*l.*, and they traded as Berdoe & Leigh and as the Oriental Perfumery Company. Very little business was done, and total sales amounting to about 100*l.*, one half of which was derived from the sale of certain hair-dye. About a month before the date of the receiving order (July 10) a distress was levied upon the partnership effects, and a sale occurred, this leading to the business being abandoned. The failure of the firm was attributed to loss in trading, loss on the forced sale of the stock and effects, &c. No east book or ledger was kept in the business, only a day hook. Continuing, debtor said his separate statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to 86*l.* only, but he admitted having omitted several creditors whose claims represented about 45*l.* or 50*l.* He had passed under the name of "Argent" for theatrical purposes, but had not incurred any liabilities in that name. He had never used the name of "Giles." That was the name of his predecessor in residence, but there was no ground for the suggestion that goods had been supplied to him by tradesmen in the belief that they were supplying Giles.

The debtor Hopkins was next questioned by the Official Receiver, and stated that for many years he had carried on business as a bookmaker. He joined Berdoe in 1899. Berdoe represented that it was a wonderful business, and that in two or three years witness would be able to retire. He knew nothing about a manufacturing chemist's business, but Berdoe quoted instances of other firms who had become millionaires in five or six years. (Laughter.) His private liabilities outside his betting debts were returned at 1,655*l.* His expenditure during 1898 and 1899 had probably amounted to about 2,000*l.* a year.

Examined by a creditor: He was fond of music, but it was not a fact that he had a hired orchestral band on his lawn on Sunday afternoons during July.

The creditor: You will not deny that your garden front was the talk of the Thames valley? (Laughter.)

Witness said he knew the garden was admired, but he did not know that the remarks went to the extent mentioned. He had kept two ponies, and at one time had eight or nine servants, but latterly had reduced the number to six. Further questioned he said the practical part of the chemist's business was left to Mr. Berdoe. Witness did not know acids from alkalies. (Laughter.)

The examination was concluded.

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

Skelton, C. F. H., and **Skelton, S. H.**, under the style of Charles & Stanley Skelton, High Road, Leyton, N.E., High Street, Walthamstow, N.E., at Limetree House, Leyton, N.E., and Romford Road, Forest Gate, E., veterinary surgeons and farriers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Blackmore, Charles Herbert, Sheffield, herbalist.

Booth, Charles Henry, Connaught Mansions, Battersea, S.W., late King's Road, Chelsea, S.W., lately a chemist and druggist.

Bradford, Francis Lough (trading as F. Bradford & Sons), Newcastle-on-Tyne, mineral-water manufacturer.

Chapman, Richard George, Smethwick, Staffordshire, chemist and druggist.

New Companies & Company News.

LEICESTERSHIRE SUPER-AÉRATION (LIMITED).—Capital 21,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and deal with any inventions relating to the drawing off or dispensing of aerated liquids, or to supplying aerated liquids from bulk on draught, and in particular to acquire certain rights from Super-aeration (Limited), and to adopt an agreement with C. S. Thompson and J. B. Rutherford.

BURMO (LIMITED).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. Guilford for the acquisition of the right to manufacture and sell in the U.K., "Burmo" (the essences for producing the non-alcoholic beverage known as "Burma Cup"), and all preparations made with "Burmo," and the vendor's recipes for making "Burma Cup" and "Burmonopole" Champagne Burmeh Cup, and to carry on the business of mineral-water and other beverage manufacturers, &c.

LAWSON & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Marsh Soap-works, St. Philip's Marsh, Bristol, and elsewhere, as "Lawson & Co.," and to carry on the business of soap and candle manufacturers, glycerin, drug, and chemical-merchants, manure-makers, varnish and colour makers, tallow, oil, and grease merchants, &c. The first directors are W. A. Todd, J. Cunningham, C. R. Hancock, T. H. Lawson, and A. J. Lawson. Qualification, 500*l.* Remuneration, as fixed by the company. Registered office, Marsh Soap and Candle Works, St. Philip's Marsh, Bristol.

HOBSON, NOBLE, TONGE & HEYWOOD MINERAL-WATER AND BOTTLING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of aerated and mineral water and beverage manufacturers, brewers, wine and spirit merchants, &c. The provisional directors are:—J. Crossley, J. Hobson, J. Hindley, G. Pollitt, N. Livsey, J. Kershaw, R. Armfield, J. Rhodes, E. Kershaw, J. Fletcher, W. Whalley, J. Taylor, W. Routledge, P. C. Waterhouse, R. Ainsworth, G. Rylance, C. Brearley, J. Turner, and W. Holden. Qualification, 100 shares. Registered office, 4 Regent Street, Heywood, Lancashire.

SINGLETON AND COLE (LIMITED).—The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of tax, on the ordinary shares for the half-year ended June 30 last.

THE UNITED INDIGO AND CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—The first annual report shows a net profit for the year of 13,414*l.* The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the ordinary shares, 2,346*l.* being written off preliminary expenses, leaving a balance of 3,254*l.* to be carried forward. The directors regret that the profits for the year do not equal the average of the preceding three years, which they attribute to the increase in the cost of coal and raw materials, and to the fact that various customers have not taken up deliveries of indigo, owing to their being busily engaged in the khaki dyeing business. Further, the company has not, as yet, felt the full benefit of the combination, as the work of reorganisation is not completed.

COLEMAN & CO. (LIMITED).—A circular has been issued to the holders of preference shares in this company (makers of "Wincarnis"), which states that the directors regret

they have been unable to continue the payment of the dividend upon the preference shares since October, 1899, and feel that an explanation should be given of the circumstances which have occasioned what they believe will only be a temporary suspension of payment of the dividends. In June, 1899, an addition of three new and independent directors was made to the Board, and further working-capital was introduced. It was then believed that by means of this arrangement there would be no interruption in the regular payment of dividends on these shares. At the end of the year, in consequence of demands made by pressing cash-creditors, the largest of them were consulted by the Board as to the position of the company and the course that should be taken, and finally an agreement was entered into by which the cash-creditors (whose claims amounted to about 70,000!) agreed to stand aside for three years from March 1 last, during which period the business was to be carried on under the active supervision of five of the largest and most influential creditors as a committee. This arrangement has been satisfactory, for during the last six months the trading has shown a very considerable increase, whilst expenses have been materially reduced. In their next report the directors hope to be able to show a much better state of affairs, and propose, at the end of one complete year's trading under the new auspices, to submit a balance-sheet, and call a meeting to consider the same. An arrangement has also been made with the directors and their friends, holding nearly one-half of the preference shares, not to claim any dividend for the next three years, in order to put the company on a firm footing, and to enable the remaining shareholders to obtain their dividends with as little delay as possible.

Practical Notes.

BLEACHING CORKS.

CORRESPONDENTS in the *British Medical Journal* furnish the following methods of bleaching corks:—

(1) Prepare a solution of potassium permanganate, 1 oz. to 1 pint of water, and boil the corks in this until they are of a deep-brown colour. Wash them thoroughly in clean water to dissolve the unaltered permanganate. Next boil in a solution of oxalic acid, 2 oz. to 1 pint of water, when the brown discolouration will disappear. A thorough wash in clean cold water will get rid of the oxalic acid. This will clean the majority of the corks, but should any remain dirty from the presence of carbonaceous matter, this may be removed by brushing with soap and water. By these methods 95 per cent. of the corks may be rendered fit for service again.

(2) A solution of 1 oz. oxalic acid in 1 pint of water will bleach corks, sponges, and wood. Leave them in until clean.

(3) I have for some time past kept in my surgery a jar with very dilute hydrochloric acid, into which I have put returned corks. These after washing and drying I have found sufficiently clean and useful for some purposes.

These methods may be useful to chemists for restoring corks for using for rough purposes, but such corks are, of course, quite unsuitable for corking medicines, for which nothing but new ones should be used.

HOME-BREWED GINGER-BEER.

ONE has heard of the Minor candidate who, when asked what was contained in any compound of his B.P., omitted the chief ingredient. There is also the omniscient editor of some penny periodical who mixes up soda-water and liquor soda, and gives a process for the latter when asked what the former is and how it is made. But it is left to the *Family Herald* to write the recipe for home-made ginger-beer and, curiously enough, omit the ginger. As it has been tried—and with the necessary addition is not amiss—it is given now:—

Rind and juice of two lemons	
One ounce of sugar (?) ginger)	
Cream of tartar	... ... .. 1 oz.
Loaf sugar	... ... .. 3 lbs.
Boiling water	... ... .. 3 gals.
Two large tablespoonfuls of brewer's yeast, or 2 oz. of compressed yeast	

Let stand in pan till next day; bottle; cork tightly. Ready in four days.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Botanical Nomenclature.

SIR,—I was interested in the amusing note made by "Xrayser" recently on a question of botanical nomenclature. There is no subject on which more diverse views obtain, and I am afraid no other subject seems to raise the primeval passions to an equal extent.

Yet, with all the diversity of opinion, I was, alas! it appears, under an erroneous impression that all modern botanists were agreed upon the inadvisability of making a man say what he has not said. The reporter apparently thinks otherwise.

If one writes *Garcinia Hanburia*, Hook. f., I contend a misstatement is made, for you make Sir Joseph Hooker say what he has not said. That eminent botanist—who, I suppose, is not altogether unacquainted with "A Digest of Researches and Criticisms," Jno. Attfield, 1900, Sprengel's and De Candolle's rules, or with the general principles of botanical nomenclature—thought it best to write *Garcinia Hanburyi*, and if he is quoted I contend one ought to adopt the spelling he deliberately chose. If *G. Hanburia* be adopted, in defiance of the law of priority, then the authority who so spelt it should be quoted, and not Hooker.

Botany is not an exact science, and few are competent to dogmatise, and I do not claim any such privilege, but I appeal to the common sense of your readers in support of my contention, and I am very pleased to see that Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer is thoroughly in accord with me on this point.

There is no doubt in framing a name due attention should be paid to classical usage, but if such attention is not paid we have no power to penalise the author, and no right to alter his name. He bears the sole responsibility for it; if it is altered it is not his name, and we have no right to add his name to the revised, even if it may be a corrected, term.

If we once began to adopt the plan apparently advocated by the reporter we should open the floodgates to an almost endless system of name-changing, without any compensating advantage.

The reporter adds, "Holmes points out, much to the point," that there is also a genus *Hanuria*.

That is quite true, but I do not see that it has anything to do with the matter. Seemann established the cucurbitaceous genus as *Hanuria*, and of course that is valid. No one proposes to change it to *Hanburya*; if he did it would be manifestly incorrect to attribute such a method of spelling to Seemann.

If we were to follow the reporter's plan we should have to alter the genus *Eleocharis* of Brown to *Helcocharis* of Lestiboudois, or *Mathiola* to *Mattiola*, and *Rynchospora* to *Rhynchospora*. It is far safer to let sleeping dogs lie, and write the name as the author wrote it.

Sir James Smith commemorated the Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Goodenough) in the name *Goodenia*, but he afterwards thought it would have been better to have written it *Goodenoria*; but *Goodenia* holds the field, although it differs widely in spelling from the bishop's surname. As the compiler of the *Kew Index* (Mr. Daydon Jackson) says, "a name is a symbol . . . it matters little how the name originated, or if barbarous, or even if inappropriate." That is, we do not alter the name *Epilobium montanum* because it is not necessarily a plant of hilly districts, or *Garcinia Hanburyi* because some people think it is not strictly classical, or *Rumex Britannicus* because it is not found in Britain.

Regretting to trouble you at such length respecting such details as *h* and *i*, but which, nevertheless, deal with very important principles, I am, yours truly,

August 27.

G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

The Pharmacy Bill.

SIR.—Everything points to an election in October. Although, as you have already said, chemists are not a numerous class, and cannot exercise a very great influence over an election, I think the outlines of the coming Bill ought to be placed in our hands before October, in order that deputations may wait on prospective M.P.s, and instruct them in the way they ought to vote on this matter at Westminster. Special committees are a necessary evil, as their existence is too often a cloak for inaction, and I confess that a feeling of uneasiness is stealing over me in regard to this Bill Committee. We have heard very little of what it is doing, and that little is not reassuring. Is the committee engaged in drawing up a "long Bill and a strong Bill," or is it merely smoking the pipe of peace in the obscurity of its tent? It will be disastrous if we are presented with a mass of nebulous suggestions in place of a clear, compact, definite Bill, as the House of Commons has practically told us that it will consider any reasonable Bill we can agree upon. It will be equally disastrous if the committee produces a Bill dealing with all the grievances brought to its notice. The House of Commons will consider a Bill dealing with companyism in pharmacy, but it is in no mood to deal with a radical Bill. If any man thinks that we have a chance of securing the confinement of a wider range of articles to the hands of qualified men, let him remember that in order to save the public from so deadly an article as carbolic acid, we had to sacrifice the very foundation stones of the Pharmacy Act. If any man thinks that he can introduce a clause into this Bill dealing with a compulsory curriculum, or, indeed, with educational or ethical matters of any kind, let him remember that Parliament has never shown any inclination to interfere with the inner workings of the Pharmaceutical Society. As Parliament has given a fair idea of the maximum it will grant, it is for us to produce the minimum of what we can accept, and endeavour to produce harmony between the two. Parliament will grant us restriction of titles, a qualified man in each branch whose name is posted, a qualified general manager where there are many branches, and probably either qualified directors, or a proportion of qualified directors. With these facts before it the committee ought to be able to shape its Bill in half an hour. If it wanders beyond these facts, I am convinced that its whole work will be entirely injurious, and will meet with nothing but rebuff in Parliament.

I observe that "Xrayser" does not approve of the establishment of pharmaceutical constituencies in England, although he thinks it would be advantageous for Scotland to have some seats at its disposal. As "Xrayser" had only a paragraph at his disposal for this subject, it is possible that he has not been able to express his opinions at sufficient length, but the point can be returned to again. It is not urgent, but it might be set on the fire to simmer.

Dumfries, August 27.

JAMES REID.

SIR.—Mr. Gifford's quotation is familiar, but does not express more than a desire for unanimity. We all recognise the desirability of such a state of affairs, and are open to conviction, but to suggest united support in any eventuality is rather a "large order." Surely we are entitled to "look before we leap"? With reference to the other point raised by Mr. Gifford, I have yet to learn that the inference applies to me. The premises upon which my argument was based are as follows:—

(a) The method adopted by several *bonâ-fide* firms within our ranks instead of proving a troublesome argument against us, if perfected, actually provides a solution of the problem.

(b) Private individuals often trade on borrowed capital without violating the Pharmacy Act.

(c) Cash creditors under the limited liability principle become shareholders—it is only another name for them.

(d) Their position cannot be said to practically differ from the former—*i.e.*, provided they remain simply investors, taking no part in the directorate or control of the business.

(e) The limited liability principle considerably facilitates financial arrangements.

(f) The reconstruction of existing companies under equitable conditions would not be an impossibility.

(g) The suppression of a company, on account of vested interests, from a commercial point of view, would be a hardship, and subject to heavy compensation.

(h) Vested interests could be purchased on reconstruction.
(i) Seven qualified chemists (founders or principals) could form a limited company, become directors, and exploit the title (Galen & Co., Limited).

The golden opportunity for controlling company-pharmacy has, perhaps, disappeared once and for all, but I venture to suggest that these premises may be useful in showing that whatever measure is ultimately adopted, none will be found more likely to effectually check illegitimate practice, which, whether we seek professional recognition or not, is the cause of all the mischief.

I am, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

WALTER H. KEEN.

Proposed Pharmacy Club.

SIR.—Some time ago a suggestion was made that a Pharmacy Club centrally situated and well organised would be a boon supplying a long-felt want, and would be thoroughly appreciated. Since then a number of prominent and influential gentlemen in the trade have been approached on the matter, and there is every reason to believe that the idea will meet with the utmost approval. A meeting will therefore be held during September, as soon as the preliminaries can be arranged, with the object of discussing the whole subject, and making the necessary arrangements for carrying the scheme into effect. It is proposed to devise such means as shall make the club self-supporting, and it is believed that should it meet with that support which its objects merit, it will become a lucrative investment as well as an influential centre of pharmacy. Will every gentleman who has a desire to see the club properly established kindly write me, that we may co-operate in the movement?

Yours faithfully,

97 High Street, Marylebone, W. C. E. PICKERING.

The Assistant's Status.

SIR.—I was much interested in the letter from "Town Mouse" in your last issue. I believe he represents the opinion of a large number of chemists or their assistants.

According to his letter, he pays well and gives a weekly half-holiday. There is no Sunday duty, and the hours are short. If that is so, credit is due to him, and he has a right to expect good and willing service. But he writes that, "out of fourteen assistants nearly all he has met with latterly appear to be as ignorant as an infant in the first principles of business."

Twenty years ago chemists complained of their assistants. Twenty years hence they will probably do the same; but is it entirely the assistant's fault that he so often fails to give satisfaction to his employer? I think it arises in this way. When a chemist starts in business he sticks closely to his shop and as far as possible attends to every customer himself, so that in a few years' time he naturally begins to think there is only one way, and that is "the way he does it."

Again, every chemist has his own individual methods of conducting his business, which become more fixed as time goes on, until he is firmly persuaded that the new assistant who does not at once and instinctively adopt his methods must be an idiot.

My advice to "Town Mouse" is, whilst the summer is still with us, to get away from "his little world" and become a "Field Mouse," if only for a few days. He may be surprised, on his return, to find how little the returns have suffered during his absence.

Yours sincerely,
YORKSHIREMAN. (166/72)

SIR.—I have read with interest "Town Mouse's" letter in your last issue on the perennial assistant-question, but I do not understand it in the least. Could not that gentleman let us know what his assistant is in danger of doing that he cannot take charge during meal-hours? Put in general terms as it stands, the letter is most puzzling. Would it be too much to ask for details?

My experience as assistant was that, though my salary was as much as I was worth (I did not think so at the time), the hours were too long, and engagements as to same were not strictly kept. My half-day (from 4 P.M.) was often curtailed by two or three hours. I never was in a place where a nine-hour day was not quite practicable by a simple system of relief-duty between the employer and assistant.

HIBERNIAN. (166/61)

SIR.—Your correspondent, "Town Mouse," seems to have hit the right nail on the head. Assistants should study their business more and endeavour to increase their practical knowledge, and they would soon find their position improved.

It is difficult to get assistants, and even when obtained many of them are not thoroughly acquainted with the Queen's English, leave alone pharmacy.

I have been in my present situation nearly six years—first as junior, but by honest work have advanced until I am now in receipt of nearly 3*l.* per week, with prospects of more to come when I have passed the Minor. My case is not exceptional, as I know others in the same position, but employers cannot be expected to pay such prices without the *quid pro quo*.

Yours respectfully,
CONTENTED. (167/2.)

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1900, pages 212-226, and pages 259-262.

163/18. E. M.—(1) A spirit-licence is not required for the sale of medicinal tinctures either by wholesale or retail. (2) The sample is seedlac.

166/64. Subscriber.—(1) Although the Pharmaceutical Council does not proceed against registered chemists and druggists for using the title "Pharmacy," if an unqualified man used it action might be taken against him under Section 12 of the 1852 Pharmacy Act, which gives power to prosecute for using, assuming, or exhibiting "any name, title, or sign implying" registration under that Act. We believe the Council at one time considered the advisability of testing the use of the term by those who are not registered under the 1852 Act, and decided not to. There is a difference in the case of unregistered persons, but not much. (2) A company consisting of two or more unqualified chemists may not call themselves "chemists," but a *limited* company consisting of seven or more such persons may. That is the frightful anomaly which is so much in need of sorting by the Legislature. We want limited companies to be like those others which are not limited.

160/71. J. S.—There is no provision in the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, for carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist or registered druggist after death; the successor to such business must be a registered person.

159/67. Vix hought a business from B and told B he would not continue the use of the telephone, and B promised to give notice to the telephone company and pay the rental up to the time of expiration of the notice. The instrument has not been removed, although "Vix" has told the telephone-representative on several occasions that he did not require it. The telephone company want B to pay a year's rent and B wants "Vix" to pay him that amount, as he contends that "Vix" was to take over the telephone if he paid the subscription for a certain time. [This question will turn on what was actually arranged between the parties. Our correspondent says one thing and B another, and we are quite unable to decide the point between them. If our correspondent is sued by B and he thinks he can substantiate his version of the affair, he had better instruct a solicitor to look after his interests. Of course, if he is beaten he will have to pay the costs of the other side in addition to his own; but as we do not know the sum claimed we are unable to advise as to what they are likely to be.]

20/8. Whiffs procured for a customer a certain brand of cigars which he had been accustomed to use. The customer, finding that the cigars are different in style and quality from what he has usually had, refuses to keep them. "Whiffs" returned the cigars to the maker, carriage forward, but they refuse to credit them unless the carriage is paid. [As one thing was ordered and another sent, our correspondent is entitled to be credited with the value of the goods against the corresponding debit, and this is so

whether he is liable for the carriage or not. Strictly speaking, our correspondent, before sending the goods back, should have informed the vendors that they were lying on his premises waiting their instructions. There is a certain amount of doubt about the matter, but on the whole we think it would be held that our correspondent could not be properly debited with the carriage.]

163/5. Sol was employed to manage a chemist's shop, part of the payment being commission on the profits. At the end of the year there was a loss on the working of the business, owing to a fairly large sum having been paid out for rent due from the previous year. "Sol" asks if he ought to suffer from previous mismanagement. [This all depends upon what was agreed. If the arrangement was that our correspondent should receive commission on the profit as certified by the accountant, he must abide by such certificate; but it seems rather hard. We should advise him to make a polite application to his employers, who will doubtless look at the matter in a proper light.]

161/68. Tabloid.—A firm sold our subscriber a horse-food, with a written guarantee that they would dispose of any surplus stock. The liquidator of the firm now threatens with an action to recover the value of the food, although none has been sold. [We are of opinion that if our correspondent's vendors repudiate their guarantee our correspondent is entitled to return the goods to them, and this we should think he had better do at once, carriage paid.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

139/46. Rex.—(1) The labels on your old pharmacy pots are Conserva Salvia (conserve of sage), Syrupus de Cichorium Rhubarbo (syrup of succory with rhubarb), and Electuarium Diafrunum (electuary of prunes). These three preparations were official in the P.L. 1650. (2) Urotropin or hexamethylenetetramine is made by passing a current of dry ammonia gas over warm paraformaldehyde.

141/48. A. S.—Salary for Major Man.—Your question is not capable of an exact answer as you give no details. We know a Major man managing a retail-chemist's business who gets 400*l.* a year, but his experience and judgement are ripe.

139/55. W. H. L.—Photographs used in crystoleum paintings are rendered transparent after they are affixed to glass by soaking with castor oil or liquid paraffin. The greater part of the paper will have been previously removed by rubbing cautiously with sandpaper.

156/67. W. G. B.—Electric-lighting.—The change of voltage from 100 to 200 which your electric-lighting company propose to make lessens very much the cost of distribution. The consumer does not immediately benefit to the same degree, as his fittings will need to be overhauled, but eventually the change will be beneficial. The vestry are right in advising that the consent of the consumers is necessary, as it is so stated in the Board of Trade Order.

168/10. Anethi.—Apply to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., for particulars regarding the "First" examination.

166/57. W. B. S.—The substance you send collected from the hoilers in which clothes are hoiled is mainly oleate of copper. The action of the carbonate and caustic soda and soap on the old coppers sufficiently accounts for its presence in the scum.

262/19. H. B.—Self-raising Flour.—Damp is the chief thing to be guarded against in this article. The tartaric acid (1 lb.), and bicarbonate of soda (1½ lb.), are dried before mixing with the flour (280 lbs.). One of the largest makers of self-raising flour uses a small proportion of rice-flour in his product, which is an advantage as regards keeping qualities.

150/29. *H. P.*—A description of a fly-paper spreading machine was given in the *C. & D.*, May 13, 1899, page 763, and a formula for the composition on June 17, page 975.

140/38. *C. P. C.*—Your query was replied to on August 11, page 296.

143/7. *Lemon.*—The formula for lemonade-powder was given so recently (April 7, page 604) that we cannot repeat it at present.

135 34. *F. B. E.*—Milk-fever: for treatment see "Veterinary Counter-practice," and *C. & D.*, September 16, 1899, page 492.

134/23. *S. C. M.*—Make another batch of the saponaceous liquid dentrifrice without soap, and add it to the batch which has gelatinised.

277/2. *Rhei.*—It is against our rules to publish analyses of proprietary articles.

164/53. *Vet.*—The plural form of M.P.S. is MM.P.S., and of M.R.C.S., M.M.R.C.S.

157/53. *W. F. S.*—Essence of Vanillin of same strength as ess. vanilla:—

Vanillin	...	...	...	...	5vj.
Aleohol	...	...	...	...	3xxv.
Water	...	...	...	...	5x.

152 50. *Magnesia.*—You give no details of the mixture you send, so that we cannot tell if it would be of any interest to analyse it.

157/42. *Dromonde.*—The formula for Squibb's ext. ergota liq. has not been published. The extract is in great repute in the United States, and is understood to be similar to the pharmacopoeial article but made with extreme care.

160/35. *Quinine.*—Quinine Pessaries contain 3 to 5 gr. of quinine hydrochloride with a cocoa-butter or soap base.

162 17. *Witts.*—To prevent rust-spots appearing on paper labels stuck on tins some firms apply a coat of varnish to the tin before affixing the label. Acid adhesives bring about the trouble sooner than neutral pastes.

142/10. *Zero.*—There is not enough preservative in your nursery hair-lotion, otherwise the construction of the formula is correct. Replace the boric acid by salicylic acid and you will have no further trouble about the lotion fermenting.

155/2. *Orient.*—Address the steamship company for particulars of dispenserships on board their vessels.

141/34. *C. W. B.*—There is nothing you can put with the paper to prevent mice gnawing it. The most sensible way would be to catch the mice in traps.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

163/70.—Who makes a machine for cutting up and rolling bandages?

166/32.—Makers of fancy boxes suitable for perfumery, also fancy labels.

30/9. Name of manufacturers of 6d. tins of Victoria carbolic-powder.

167/17. Addresses of German makers (or their agents) of 6-drachm tins plain or labelled "furniture paste," &c.

133 73.—A seaside chemist asks if any of our readers can suggest a good application for the stings of jelly-fish? Ammonia, acetic acid, and spirit-lotions have been found useless.

163/6. Will any subscriber who has experience with torsion-balances going out of order favour a Liverpool correspondent with particulars as to how they may be readjusted?

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: August 30.

THE advance in cubeb is the leading feature this week owing to considerable purchases having been made, chiefly by the export-trade, at substantially increased rates. The Amsterdam bark-auctions last week proved a disappointment to speculators, in consequence of which quinine has been entirely neglected and prices have slightly receded. The unwillingness of makers to advance the official price more than $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per oz. has also proved a stumbling-block to the speculators, who quite expected a 2d. advance. Citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar are all slow of sale. Oil of lemon has again been advanced in Sicily. Opium is depressed, and buyers are deferring their purchases, anticipating lower prices, as stocks are accumulating. Other changes are as follows:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Canary-seed	Acid carbolic	Acid, citric	Aloes (Cape)
Cinnamon	Aloes	Cassia fistula	Oil, anise star
Coriander (new)	(Zanzibar)	Rosin	Oil, linseed
Cubeb	Buchu	Shellac	Quince-seed
Madrase-root	Potashes	Wax, bees ¹	
Oil, lemon	Soda hypo-	(Jam.)	
Quinine	sulphite		
Serpentine			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom, from August 23 to 29, both inclusive:—Aniseed, 25; areca-nuts, 149; birdlime 23; calumba, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; cannabis indica, 3; cardamoms, 177; cassia lignea, 450; chamomiles, 30; cinchona (Ceylon) 92, (from Amst.) 210, (E.I.) 40; citronella oil, 31; cod-liver oil (Newf.) 626, (Norway) 160; dragon's-blood, 7; ergot of rye, 1; ginger (Jap.), 158; gum arabic 47, (from Suez) 85; gum olibanum, 22; honey (various) 46, (Chil.) 75; iodine, 200; lime-juice, 1; nux vomica (from Madras) 358; opium, 168; orris (Mog.) 4; rhubarb, 71; saffron 1; sarsaparilla, 9; sciammony-root, 45; senna, 245; tamarinds (E.I.) 70; turmeric (from Calcutta) 125, (from Madras) 166; wax, bees¹ (unenumerated) 29, (Span.) 17, (Chil.) 80.

An Exporter's Dictionary.

Mr. T. G. Mears, late of the Peruvian Consulate, has recently compiled a very useful dictionary of technical terms in English and Spanish for the use of exporters. The book is divided into sections relating to various trades, that of drugs, chemicals, and druggists' sundries occupying twelve pages, by the aid of which shippers to Spain and the South American States can readily make out their invoices and other documents. There are also added to the dictionary tables reducing British weights and measures to the metrical system and vice versa. The publisher is Mr. Gilbert G. Walmsley, 50 Lord Street, Liverpool, and the price is 5s. net post free.

Ipecacuanha Classification.

Since the beginning of the year the London Dock Company, at the instance of the importers, have not furnished their usual report regarding the classification of country-damaged and sea-damaged ipecacuanha, owing to the expense which is attached to the arrangement. This has put buyers to considerable inconvenience, and the question was raised by Mr. Chas. Umnay at the drug-auctions to day. Rising just before Mr. Bates (S. Figgis &

Co.) began his sale, Mr. Umney said he desired to call attention to a new departure. As far back as he could remember, ipecacuanha had been put on the shelves in the warehouses with the descriptions "country-damaged" or "sea-damaged," as the case might be. He was much surprised and considerably annoyed, therefore, when inspecting the ipecacuanha this week to find that specimens which on the surface looked good were mouldy in the interior, and no clue was given on the catalogue that the samples were damaged. He picked out half a dozen such specimens, and although he sympathised with the brokers in their difficulties he could not help thinking that it was entirely against the interests of the importers that goods should be put on show which were not what they seemed. To show goods of that description without indication that they were either sea-damaged or country-damaged was, he considered, a downright deception. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Mr. Horner suggested that the matter be put to the room, and Mr. Urwick (S. Figgis & Co.) explained that the present arrangement had been in force for nearly a year, and was only come to after a consultation and discussion between the brokers and some of the largest buyers (cries of "Where? where?"). Besides the description "sea-damaged" gave no guide to the state of the article. The question was, whether the simple description "mouldy" would not meet the requirements of the case. Mr. Ziegele said the Dock Company had facilities for getting at the nature of the samples which the buyers had not. He did not see how there could be any difficulty in the matter, as calumba root, for instance, was always accurately described. Mr. F. Harwood Lescher thought that the time had now come for revising the conditions put before them on behalf of the importers a few months ago. There were certain conditions then made, such as the one under discussion, by which they had been rather imposed upon. He would suggest that Messrs. Devitt and Figgis should see the importers with regard to this grievance and tell them that neither the home nor export buyers were satisfied. A resolution to the effect that the conditions under which Rio ipecacuanha is at present shown at Crutched Friars being unsatisfactory, it is proposed that the Dock Company should be asked to revert to the same arrangement as formerly. This was seconded by Mr. Lescher, and carried *nem. con.*

Heavy Chemicals.

[*These prices are for market-centres other than London.*]

The heavy-chemical market remains practically unchanged as regards its main features. The all-round demand, both on home and export account, continues to be only quiet, with the result that stocks show a tendency towards increasing. Prices, however, are well maintained, and there seems to be every probability of still higher prices ruling, seeing that manufacturers' costs continue to increase. Of course, with competition so keen, it is difficult to forecast the future definitely, but, if business is to be conducted on paying lines, advanced prices certainly appear to be imperative. Only a nominal amount of business has so far been done for next year's requirements.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching powder without change and in only moderate demand. For caustic soda the demand keeps up well, and prices are firmly maintained. Chlorates of potash and soda quietly steady. Hyposulphite of soda very firm and dearer. Yellow prussiate of potash keeps on the easy side. Silicates of soda in fair request and higher.

BORAX AND BORACIC ACID.—Very firm, with continued tendency towards advance, although prices at present remain unchanged.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is quiet, but inquiry is rather heavier than it was—10*s.* 15*d.* to 10*s.* 17*d.* is about the nominal figure at all ports. Exports from Leith last week amounted to 484 tons.

GREEN COPPERAS is in fair request and somewhat scarce. Price firm, with advancing tendency from the following:—Best Lancashire makes, 42*s.* to 43*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; Welsh, 13*s.* to 14*s.* per ton, free on rails in bulk.

SOUTH DURHAM SALT.—In continued good demand, and price is steady at 11*s.* 3*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Tees.

RECOVERED SULPHUR.—Steady at 4*s.* 15*d.* to 5*s.* per ton in bags, free on rails.

MAGNESIUM SALTS continue to move well. Sulphate (Epsom salts), 65*s.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton in hags, free on rails. Carbonate of magnesia, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt. Calcined magnesia, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. Chloride of magnesium, 60*s.* per ton.

PHOSPHORUS.—Wedges, 2*s.*; sticks, 2*s.* 1*d.*; amorphous, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.* per lb.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, August 29.

CASTOR OIL.—The market for good Calcutta seconds is somewhat quiet in tone, but it is rumoured that a fair amount of business has taken place in this grade during the past few days, but the actual price paid has not transpired, but it is believed to

be in the neighbourhood of 3*s.* 5*d.* per lb. for fair-sized parcels in the open market. The tendency is a hardening one, and prices may be higher at an early date. First-pressure French has been selling freely at 3*s.* 5*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*, principally at the latter price. First-pressure English is held at 3*s.* 8*d.* First-pressure Belgian ranges from 3*s.* 5*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.* per lb. Second-pressure of all descriptions proportionately lower.

CANARY-SEED.—Business is reported in good bright Turkish up to 34*s.* 6*d.*, and now 250 hags being done at 34*s.* per quarter. The tendency is strongly upward.

TURPS has recovered some of its lost ground, and sales have been made at 28*s.* 9*d.* to 29*s.* per cwt.

POTASHES are steady at 28*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; and pearls are now quoted 35*s.* 6*d.*

QUILLIA-BARK.—Sales in quantity are reported during the week at 14*l.* per ton, showing a maintenance of the recent advance.

BEESWAX, CHILIAN.—Seventeen packages of good yellow to grey mixed have changed bands at 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. Prices have an easier tendency.

GINGER, AFRICAN.—Sales are reported of 20 bags at 28*s.* per cwt.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—Forty-five bags offered at auction, but no bids were forthcoming. Holders' ideas were 30*s.* per cwt.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—A further small arrival has taken place, and it is held firmly at 30*s.* per cwt.

KOLA-NUTS.—A recent arrival, about 45 bags in all, have been sold at 1*l.* 4*d.* per lb.

GUM ACACIA.—A further arrival of 60 serons of good Soudan sorts is reported. Values are unchanged, and range from 65*s.* to 85*s.* per cwt., according to quality.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—Over 200 bags of Maranham grey have been cleared at 60*s.* to 61*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., together with a few small parcels of ordinary to good medium at from 62*s.* 6*d.* to 70*s.* Yellow is slow of sale, inferior to good quality selling in a small way at 72*s.* 6*s.* to 81*s.* 6*d.*

HONEY.—Chilian has been in better demand this week, and business includes 70 barrels pile 3, at 21*s.*; 40 barrels pile 2, at 23*s.*; 20 barrels pile 1, at 24*s.* 6*d.*; and a small lot of fine at 40*s.* per cwt. Californian has been selling steadily at from 42*s.* 6*d.* to 43*s.* About 450 barrels of Peruvian of low quality have been sold for export at from 18*s.* 9*d.* to 19*s.* per cwt. There is no more to be had at these figures.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, August 28.

The position of our drug-market is almost unchanged since our recent report.

AGAR-AGAR.—Prime quality is scarce, and holders ask 400*m.* to 405*m.* per 100 kilos., whilst second quality can be had at 390*m.*

ALOES.—Unchanged; fine hard Cape aloes is offered at 55*m.* per 100 kilos.

ANTIMONY is quiet. Of "Vauki" 120 cases have just arrived, and can be bought at 36*½m.* per 100 kilos. Japanese antimony, "Scheiu Kawa," is quoted, however, at 39*m.*

CITRIC ACID is very dull, owing to lack of demand. Some lots are offered by second-hand holders at 280*m.* per 100 kilos., and even a shade below this figure, but so far there are no buyers.

BALSAMS.—Copiba is unchanged, but balsam Peru is somewhat firmer, importers not being willing to sell under 11*½m.* per kilo.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Last Saturday refiners raised their quotations 10*m.* per 100 kilos., and now offer ton lots at 485*m.* per 100 kilos for prompt, and 495*m.* for delivery within three months. Second-hand price is nominally 470*m.* per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED is firm. Malta of new crop is quoted 57*m.* per 100 kilos.

ERGOT.—The position remains unsettled. It is reported that there are firm offers at 300*m.* per 100 kilos. for new crop, but no sale appears to have been made at this figure.

GALANGAL.—Thirty-five bales, just arrived, are offered at 44*m.* per 100 kilos.

LYCOPODIUM is in good demand, and firm at 445*m.* per 100 kilos. Stocks are small.

QUININE was advanced on Saturday to 53*m.* per kilo, and several lots have changed hands at from 50*m.* to 51*m.* per kilo.

QUILLIA-BARK is a shade firmer at 26*¾m.* to 27*m.* per 100 kilos.

OLEL OF STAR-ANISE is also slow of sale, and a fraction cheaper at 14*½m.* per kilo.

COD-LIVER OIL shows a better tone, prime 1900 non-freezing Lofoten being quoted at 80*m.* per barrel.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Large arrivals have depressed the market, and at 10*m.* per 100 kilos. large quantities can be bought.

SUGAR OF MILK has been reduced by one holder to 95*m.* per 100 kilos.

COCAINE.—Hydrochloride is very firm, and 595*m.* per kilo. has been paid. Crude cocaine is very scarce, and holders dictate prices.

MENTHOL has considerably stiffened, and the price for Kobayashi has gone up to 21*¾m.* per kilo.

Cablegram.

HAMBURG, August 30, 11.41 A.M.:—The market in refined camphor is quiet, and the price in secondhands is 470m. per 100 kilos. Ergot is dull at 280m. per 100 kilos.; menthol is 21m. per kilo., and is advancing. Quinine remains unchanged.

London Markets.

ACID, CARBOLIC, is slightly firmer. Crystals, 39° to 40° C., are quoted 11½d. to 11½d., and 34° to 35° C., 10½d. to 10½d. per lb. Crude, 50-per-cent., 2s. 3d., 60-per-cent., 2s. 9d., and 70-per-cent., 3s. 3d. per gallon.

ACID, CITRIC.—Dull of sale and again easier, there being sellers of English crystals at 1s. 3½d. per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC, in conjunction with citric, is also flat at the quotations of last week.

CAMPHOR.—On Saturday a further advance of ½d. per lb. was made by the German refiners, who now quote ton-lots for prompt delivery at 2s. 2½d., and 2s. 3d. for forward. The price of English refined is 2s. 4d. per lb. in half-ton or ton-lots. Japanese crude is unchanged at 182s. 6d. c.i.f., and 190s. spot.

CHAMOMILES.—Best Belgian flowers of the first arrivals are being held at from 80s. to 85s. per cwt. on the spot, according to colour, and No. 2 average from 74s. to 75s. So far this season the buying has mostly been of a hand-to-mouth character, dealers waiting for lower prices. On the other hand, Belgian growers are under the impression that large orders are being held back, as there was no old stock when the season commenced.

CINCHONA.—The shipments of cinchona-bark from India last year were much above those of the season before, according to the official statistics. They are as follows:—

	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900
Lbs. ...	3,056,769	1,361,539	3,290,236

The exports from Ceylon for the week ending August 6 were 28,821 lbs. From January 1 to August 6 they have been:—

	1900	1899	1898	1897
Lbs. ...	333,657	474,233	614,856	431,474

CINNAMON.—At the quarterly auctions, held last Monday, there was a good competition, and nearly every lot sold, at an irregular advance of 1d. to 3d. per lb. for fine descriptions and ½d. to 1d. per lb. for medium and common, over prices obtained in the previous sales. There was no demand for the wild cinnamon offered, and it was all bought in.

CUBEBS.—A considerable business has been done on the spot since our last report, several hundred bags having changed hands at from slightly below 40s., and rising up to 60s. per cwt. It is said that the price quoted from Singapore is equivalent to 70s. laid down here. It will be interesting to note what reduction has been made in the stock in view of this heavy buying. Previous to the first boom, which was in July, some holders had cleared out their stocks at ridiculously low prices. In the drug-auctions 72 bags of fair grey berries, slightly stalky, were limited at 65s. per cwt., which figure is said to have been paid privately.

GALLS.—Retail sales of blue Persian have been made at from 5s. 17s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt. To arrive business is slow. Chinese are not to be had on the spot, but to arrive, 69s., c.i.f., is wanted.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Natural Russian is quoted 23s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., and fine twice-peeled, 42s. 6d.

MANDRAKE-ROOT has been advanced to 22s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

MENTHOL.—Kobayashi brand was sold early in the week at from 9s. 9d. to 9s. 10d. per lb., spot, and for September-October delivery it is said 10s., c.i.f. net, has been paid. Today it is reported that 10s. 3d. has been paid for Kobayashi, and 10s. for Fusi Yama.

OIL, ANISE, STAR.—A dull and declining market, with sellers at 6s. 5d. per lb. spot, or for a ten-case lot 6s. 3d. might be accepted.

OIL, CASTOR.—Belgian is easier; on the spot 33s. 6d. per cwt. is quoted for first-pressings, and to arrive 33s. Second-pressing spot is 30s. 6d. On the other hand

medicinal Italian has been advanced by one agent to 40s. 6d. c.i.f.

A Calcutta report, dated August 9, states that the market is lower, although production and stocks continue small, and with prospects of inadequate supplies of seed prices are not expected to decline much in the near future.

The exports of castor oil from India, according to official statistics, are as follows:—

—	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900
To U.K. ...	Gals. 460,783	Gals. 617,336	Gals. 277,219
" Australia ...	619,867	759,637	527,140
Other countries	872,859	763,929	723,461

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on August 25 that the tendency on the cod-liver oil market has again become firmer, and there seems no possibility of any change in the near future. This week best Lofoten non-congealing oil is quoted 76s. to 77s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports to date from Bergen have been 5,546 barrels, against 8,271 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, CUBEB.—In view of the rise in cubeb the position of the oil is uncertain, and it is probable that an advance will be made on the present quotation of 5s. per lb. for English.

OIL, LEMON.—Guaranteed quality has been advanced to 3s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f., and new crop for November shipment is quoted 4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d.

OILS, FIXED.—Brown rape oil is firm, at 29s. per cwt. spot, and September-December delivery, refined 30s. 6d., and Ravidon 26s. 9d. Refined cotton-seed oil 24s. 3d., for ordinary makes in town casks. Lardine oil 26s. 3d., in barrels for best quality. Linseed, in pipes, is 33s. 3d. landed, barrels 33s. 3d. Cocoanut, Ceylon pipes, 25s., Cochin 27s. 6d. Fine Lagos palm 27s. per cwt. Petroleum, water-white American, spot 7½d. per gallon, and prime white Russian, 6½d. to 6¾d.

OPIUM.—The London market is very quiet, with the same easy tendency, buyers preferring to wait before purchasing at the present high values. The new crop of Turkey is arriving freely, but as already reported a certain proportion of it is very unsightly. Druggists' quality is held for 9s. 6d. per lb.

SMYRNA, August 17.—Owing to a slight decline setting in our market this week has been fairly active. Sales amounting to about 71 cases, including 43 cases old tale-quale at the parity of 9s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f., 3 cases new Yerli inspected at 9s. 10d., and 24 cases Karahissar at 8s. 11d. If later the Dutch Government respond to these prices our market will advance. The arrivals to date amount to 2,440 cases, against 1,310 at the corresponding period of last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 24.—The market has remained quietly steady during the past fortnight, without any new feature. There has been a fair amount of business at slightly weaker rates, but present appearances point to bottom having been touched, or very nearly so. The fortnight's sales are as follows: 90 cases drugists', at 8s 5d. per lb., f.o.b., for ordinary, and 8s. 8d. for Karahissars, also 45 cwt. "soft," at 8s. 9d. and 9s. per lb.

ORRIS.—We have received the following impartial report on the position of orris-root, dated Leghorn, August 26:—

"The Bank who bought up the stocks claim to have done so in order to protect the agricultural interest, inasmuch as the production was bound to die out on account of the low prices ruling some time ago, which did not cover the expense of cultivation. However, the effect of their purchases is likely to go far beyond their intentions by the natural course of things, as the new crop is a small one, owing partly to the fact that last fall the producers, encouraged by the better selling prices, dug up everything, including the small "two season's" roots, instead of allowing them to remain in the ground until this fall, when the roots would have given a better result both as regards quality and quantity, orris-root requiring three years' growth until its perfect maturity. Under the circumstances, merchants and speculators in the Florentine district, who were afraid of losing their trade, are just about to buy the new crop in opposition to the Bank, who are equally buying, and the result will probably be still higher prices. The actual price for good Florentine sorts is 42s. to 50s. per cwt. c.i.f., London, which, considering the average of the last twenty years, is far from being a high price, and appears to be cheap, especially in face of the general situation as described above."

In the drug-auctions 25 packages of fair Verona sold "without reserve" at 26s. 6d. per cwt.

POTASHES continue scarce, Montreal pot being held at from 28s. to 29s. per cwt., spot, and pearl at 32s.

QUICKSILVER.—Quiet but steady at 97. 5s. per bottle, both from first and second hands.

QUININE.—Immediately after the Amsterdam bark-auctions last week the German makers advanced their official price $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 7d. per oz. This proved a disappointment to speculators who had confidently anticipated an advance to 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. The effect of this has been to shake the confidence of speculators, and up to Wednesday there had been little business to record, and prices were easier all round with small sales at 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for October, and 1s. 7d. for December delivery. To-day the market has again been quiet, with small sales at 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. spot. Howards' and Whiffen's prices have been advanced 1d., the quotation in 1,000-oz. lots in 1-oz. vials being 1s. 10d. for Howards', and 1s. 7d. in 1,000-oz. lots in 100-oz. tins for Whiffen's. The following are now Howards' prices for the more important salts in 1-oz. vials:—Quinine bi-hydrobromid, 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; bi-hydrochlorid, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; citrate, 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; hydrobromid, 2s. 6d.; hydrochlorid, 2s. 6d.; phosphate, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salicylate, 2s. 6d.; tannate, 1s. 5d.; valerianate, 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

At the auctions in Batavia on Wednesday 210,000 oz. of Java-made quinine were offered and sold at an advance of 20 per cent. on the previous auction, the average price paid reported being equal to about 1s. 3d., against 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at the last sale.

ROGIN is easier at 4s. 9d. to 5s. per cwt. for strained spot ex wharf.

SAFFRON.—Valencia is quoted 36s. 6d. per lb., net London terms for B.P. quality. Prices for the new crop due in October and November are likely to be dearer in view of a short crop.

SALTPETRE.—British refined in barrels is quoted 21s. per cwt., and kegs, 22s. German, barrels, 19s. 6d., and kegs, 20s. 6d., all spot.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—Sales to arrive have been made at the equivalent of 30s. per cwt., spot.

SEEDS.—Anise unchanged, Russian is offering at 21s. per cwt. on the spot, and Spanish at 27s. c.i.f. terms. Coriander dearer for new crop, but old Morocco can still be bought at 10s. per cwt. Small sales of Morocco Cumin are reported at 27s. 6d. to 28s. per cwt., but for Malta there appears to be no demand at present. Canary is dearer at 33s. per quarter for Turkish, and at 45s. to 52s. 6d. for Spanish. Linseed unchanged.

SHELLAC.—At auction on Tuesday about 700 cases were offered, of which 165 sold, mostly without reserve, at slightly easier rates, the value of fair second orange TN. being now 59s. against 60s. last sale. Good fair to good pale but blocky, sold at 59s. to 61s. per cwt.; dark red Bombay, 57s.; dull hard blocky, 55s. to 56s. Garnet A.C., chiefly without reserve, 61s.; and good blocky Rangoon, 56s. per cwt. Privately business remains quiet, with a few small sales in second orange at 59s. for fair TN., but forward delivery is quite inactive.

SODA, BICARBONATE, is 7l. 6s. per ton in kegs, ex warehouse, and 6l. 15s. to 6l. 17s. 6d. f.o.b. Liverpool.

SPICES.—Business has been quiet this week. At auction on Wednesday a few cases of medium and small cut Cochin Ginger sold at 47s. per cwt., fair washed rough being bought in at 31s., and bold at 35s. per cwt. The Jamaica offered met with no demand, and none was sold. Zanzibar Cloves are firmer, January-March delivery having been sold at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Good bright at auction realised 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. Penang were bought in at 8d. per lb. Fair red Japan Chillies partly sold at 47s. per cwt. East India Capsicums were bought in at 32s. per cwt. for cherries. Pimento steady, fair sold at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and good at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. Pepper quiet, Singapore black is quoted 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the spot, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for October-December shipment. Singapore white sold at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for September-November steamer. Good quality was bought in at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and fair at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. Penang partly sold at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

London Drug-auctions.

The offerings to-day were exceptionally small, being confined to "goods not previously offered," and they call for no special comment:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Albumen	20	0	Honey—		
Aloes (Cape).....	113	80	Australian.....	143	0
E African.....	50	0	Jamaica.....	38	18
Socotrine	20	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Zanzibar	80	17	(Rio)	37	12
Ambergris.....	2	0	Kola	10	0
Areca-nuts	35	0	Musk	2	0
Bael-fruit	10	0	Musk seed.....	1	1
Balsam, copaiba ..	15	15	Nux vomica	190	4
Benzoin—			Oil, anise (Russian)	14	0
Siam	9	0	cinnamon	5	0
Sumatra	30	30	citronella	10	0
Buchu	16	16	eucalyptus	19	0
Calumba	148	0	lime	9	1
Cardamoms	107	42	Orris	25	25
Cascara sagrada ..	40	0	Quince-seed	3	3
Cassia fistula	5	5	Rhubarb	23	0
Chillies	20	0	Sarsaparilla	10	8
Civet	8	0	Senna—		
Coca-leaves	2	2	Alexandrian	21	0
Cubeps	72	0	Tinnevelly.....	252	252
Cumin-seed	27	0	Squills	6	6
Dragon's-blood.....	2	0	Tonka-beans.....	10	0
Guinea grains	16	0	Vanilla	26	0
Gum acacia	161	1	Wax (bees')	627	49
ammoniacum	13	0			

ALOES.—Cape was about 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. cheaper, good to fine bright hard selling at 24s. to 25s. per cwt., fair to good seconds, part softish, at 20s. to 23s. 6d., and common drossy and soft 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. Of Zanzibar in tins 73 cases were offered, of which 10 sold at 35s. per cwt. for very soft to liquid hepatic in leaky tins. A parcel of 7 cases Zanzibar in skins, good hepaties, sold at the high figure of 60s. to 65s., and not quite so good 55s. per cwt. No bid was made for the so-called "East African," and no limit was named; the last price paid privately was 42s. 6d., but less would now probably buy.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—A parcel of thin palish brown to dark Para from Havre sold readily at 1s. 6d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Of Sumatra gum ordinary seconds with small to medium almonds were the only kind offered. They were disposed of at 6s. to 6l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. No Siam sold, 5 cases of small to medium loose almonds being held for 15s. per cwt., and blocky pea-grain siftings at 8l. 10s. to 9l. per cwt.

BUCHU sold readily at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. dearer rates, good round green leaves realising 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and slightly yellowish ditto 7d. to 8d. per lb. For yellow and stalky a bid of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was refused.

CALUMBA.—The parcel catalogued was not up in time for sale; for the sound it is reported a bid of 15s. was made, but the limit is 16s.

CARDAMOMS.—The much-reduced supplies of Ceylon-Mysores offered to-day sold at irregular to full-up prices, but there was only a slight demand for Ceylon-Malabars. The following rates were paid:—Ceylon-Mysores, medium to good bold pale bleached, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 8d.; medium pale ditto, 2s. 8d.; small to medium pale, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.; very small ditto, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.; and brown and split, 1s. 2d. Ceylon-Malabars, fair, small to medium brown, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; and slightly mouldy ditto, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. Seeds sold at 1s. 6d., the best lots being limited at 2s.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Three-year-old bark was bought in at 28s. per cwt.

CASSIA FISTULA.—Good long pod from Dominica sold at 20s. 6d. per cwt.

CIVET.—No bid was made for the "commercial" quality, although offered "without reserve."

COCA-LEAVES.—Ceylon leaves, oil damaged, sold without reserve at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

CUMIN-SEED.—New Spanish was held for 29s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The limit for fair seedy block of medium colour was 13l. per cwt.

GUINEA-GRAINS.—For good bright an offer of 30s. was refused; 35s. was wanted.

GUM ARABIC.—Nice white picked Trieste gum, small to medium, sold at 13*l.*; the limit for pale picked Trieste grain was 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*. For good medium to bold pale to red Aden gum 52*s.* 6*d.* to 55*s.* was wanted.

HONEY.—Jamaica was the only description sold. Good syrupy, dark in colour, realised from 26*s.* to 27*s.* per cwt. for 11 packages, and 3 casks of fair liquid sold at 24*s.* subject.

IPECACUANHA.—Very firm, Rio root selling at from 11*s.* 9*d.* to 12*s.* 1*d.* per lb., according to quality. No Cartagena was offered.

MUSK-SEED.—A small bag of fair odour sold at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

NUX VOMICA.—Quiet; about 70 bags of small bright Cochin seed were bought in at 8*s.* per cwt., and for 13 bags of dark bold lean seed from Bombay 5*s.* was refused; 4 bags medium, Pi'e 2, from Bombay, sold at 6*s.*

OIL, LIME.—For 2 cases of West Indian hand-pressed oil 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb. was paid. Distilled was bought in at 3*s.*

QUINCE-SEED Fair Cape was 1*d.* cheaper, selling at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

RHUBARB.—Round, rough High-dried was the only description offered, but no sales were made. For half grey and half grey and dark fracture, 5*½d.* was refused, 7*d.* being wanted.

SARSAPARILLA.—Only 1 bale of grey Jamaica was offered: it was sea-damaged, and sold at 1*s.* 8*d.* Privately sound is worth 1*s.* 10*d.* A bale of grey Jamaica, mixed with Lima, sea-damaged, brought 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 1 bale of Lima, mixed with a few hanks of wood, sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* Of red and yellow native Jamaica 7 bales were shown, of which 5 sold at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, subject, for sound, and 10*d.* to 11*d.* for damaged.

SENNA.—The competition for Tinnevelly leaf was again keen, and practically everything sold at very full-up prices, although the bulk of the offerings was again sea-damaged. The following rates were paid:—Medium to good bold green Tinnevelly leaf, 4*d.* to 4*½d.*; good medium greenish leaf, 3*d.* to 3*¼d.*; fair ditto, 2*½d.* to 2*¼d.*; and common dark to ordinary small yellowish mixed, 1*½d.* to 2*d.* per lb. Pods sold at 3*½d.* to 4*½d.* per lb. The s.s. *Sobraon*, due on September 3, has about 220 bales of Tinnevelly on board, which will probably be offered at the next auctions.

SQUILLS.—Six bags, of which no sample was shown on Wednesday, realised 2*½d.* per lb.

TONKA-BEANS.—A parcel of 10 casks, of which part was good to fine bold frosted Angostura beans, was limited at 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

WAX, BEES'.—The demand to-day was chiefly for Mozambique, fair yellow in pipes selling at 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. Eight bags of good hard red and yellow Jamaica sold at 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, or about 2*s.* 6*d.* easier compared with last public sales. Madras, dull bleached, brought 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (one case). Zanzibar was slow of sale; good hard brown was held for 6*l.* 15*s.*, and a few packages of yellow pipe sold at this figure.

Turpentine in India.

The production of turpentine in India, says the *Statesman*, is likely before long to become an important industry. The Punjab Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of a factory for the distillation of the crude resin, the experiments conducted in the Dehra-Doon Laboratory and in Kangra having convinced the Forest Department that production on a very considerable scale is possible. In the Kangra Valley forests alone, last season, some 1,200 mauuds (1=82 lbs.) of resin were collected.

American Peppermint-crop.

A leading operator in Michigan, who lately visited the districts in that State and Indiana, which produce about 90 per cent. of the total output says, in a circular issued to the American drug-trade, that "from careful observation and from reliable data obtained from the principal growers, he estimates that this season's yield of oil will not exceed two-thirds of that of last year's crop. The over-production in 1896-7-8, with the consequent decline in price to the point which left no profit to th-

grower, has caused a large number of the small producers to abandon cultivation, and the larger growers have greatly reduced the area planted, so that the crop for last year was not above consumptive requirements, and this year's crop, together with what old oil was carried over, will not, we believe, exceed the quantity needed for the current year. In view of these facts, we confidently expect to see better prices, and think that present conditions justify that conclusion."

Notes on Resinoids.

By LEWIS OUGH, F.L.S., F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

XI.—Cypripedin.

THE rhizome and rootlets of *Cypripedium pubescens* (*Cypripedium luteum*), of the natural order *Orchidaceæ*, is the source of this resinoid, the plant being known by the following common names:—Larger yellow lady's lippes, moecasin-flower, American valerian, yellow Noah's ark, yellow umbel, and nerve-root. It grows to the height of from 1 to 2 feet in the bogs and wet shady woods of Canada and the southern and western parts of the United States, where it flowers in May and June. The leaves are large ovate-lanceolate and sheathing at the base; the flowers being without odour, and the inflorescence terminal. The rhizome is nearly cylindrical, about 4 inches long; the rootlets, which sometimes grow to the length of from 8 to 10 inches, being very numerous, and principally attached to the lower half. It has a peculiar slight odour, a pungent sweetish-bitter taste, and breaks with a short fracture, being of a whitish colour internally.

Rafinesque describes the plant as sedative, nervine, and antispasmodic in action, and in almost all cases as the best American substitute for valerian. Its beneficial result is said to be most noticeable in all nervous diseases and hysterical affections, as it allays pain and produces sleep without injurious effects. It is also one of the numerous drugs reported as a cure for epilepsy.

Coc recommends cypripedin as an efficient substitute for paregoric and Godfrey's cordial, "it possessing some narcotic action," and other writers claim it to be superior to opium, as "it does not constipate, and its tonic properties render it very serviceable in diseases arising from debility."

From an analysis by H. C. Blair,* besides the usual plant-constituents, this rhizome contains a volatile acid and oil, gallic and tannic acids, and two resins. The resinoid is described in Hale's "New Remedies" as "a mixed mass of all the principles of the root not soluble in water."

Cypripedin manufactured from the coarsely powdered rhizome by the same process as that already described for the preparation of aletrin † was found to be of a lightish brown colour, slightly hygroscopic, readily reduced to a fine powder, with a sweetish, peculiar, not unpleasant odour. The average yield of several batches has been nearly 13 per cent.

The work connected with this note was conducted in the laboratories of Messrs. John Richardson & Co., Leicester (Limited).

A PHARMACEUTICAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, on the plan of that at Nuremberg, is to be erected in Amsterdam.

MR. E. H. CROYDON, the ex-Mayor of Newcastle-under-Lyme, has practically arranged to retire from active work in the Ironmarket, and will be succeeded by Mr. Clarence P. A. Morrison, formerly of Oxford. Mr. Croydon will continue to take an interest in the business, and will reside on the outskirts of the town. Messrs. Judd & Manners, of 76 Cannon Street, were the agents engaged in the matter.

* *American Journal of Pharmacy*, 1866, p. 494.

† *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, September 30, 1899.

"CONDY'S CRYSTALS"

Important Trade Mark Case.

Injunction with Damages and Costs,
on 5th July last,

CONDY v. ARNOLD,

Chemist, Adelaide.

Before Mr. Justice Boucaut.

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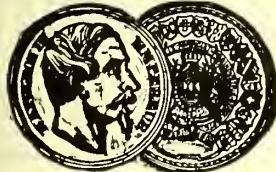
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"	"	Easton.
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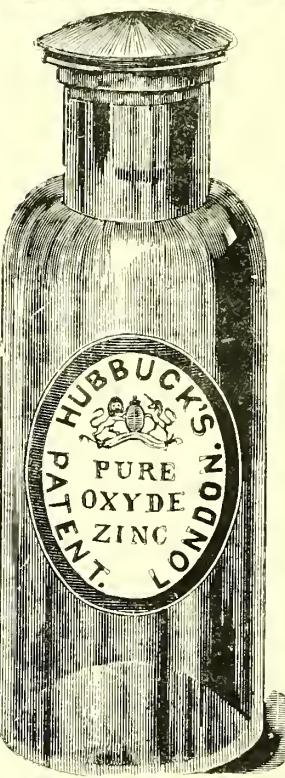
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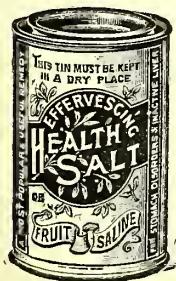
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A splendid combination of the new FRUIT SALINE GRAINS with pure precipitated SULPHUR. One of the most taking preparations for this season of the year.

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One teaspoonful of these Granules dissolved in one third of a tumbler of water, and stirred briskly, produces a most soothing and calming draught, giving great relief to those who suffer from severe headache.

The dose may be repeated every two hours until permanent relief is obtained.

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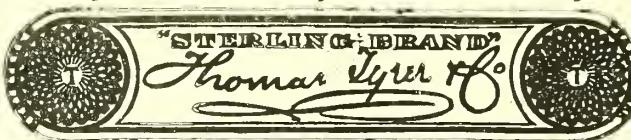
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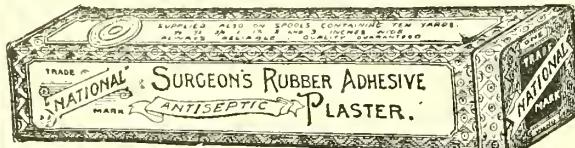
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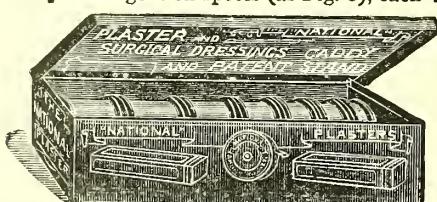
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On strong Cotton Cloth, 7 inches wide, 1/-.  
On Holland, " 7 " 1/9.



On Spools containing 10 yards:

On Strong }  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. 1 in.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. 2 in.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.  
Cotton Cloth } 9/- 10/- 12/6 15/- 19/- 23/- 27/-  
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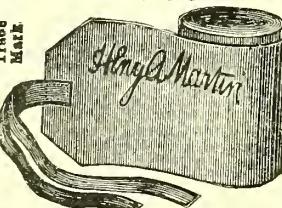
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| 3.  | Thick                                      | 8                | 21     | 4/-  |
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| 1A. | Thick                                      | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3      | 7/6  |
| 8.  | Thin, for leg and knee                     | 14               | 3      | 7/6  |
| 7.  | Thick                                      | 14               | 3      | 9/6  |
| 9B. | Thin, for leg and thigh                    | 21               | 3      | 10/6 |
| 9A. | Thick                                      | 21               | 3      | 13/6 |

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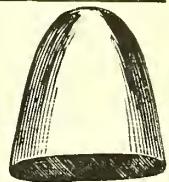
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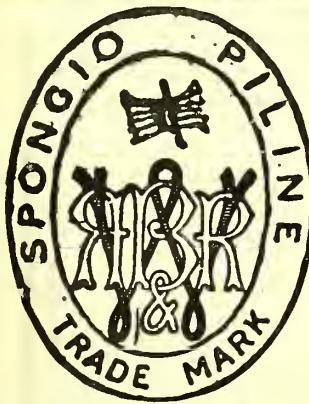
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The advantages are greater comfort, more speedy efficacy, durability, and retention of warmth and moisture. It can be washed and re-used as often as required, and obviates all the trouble of the old mode of poulticing and fomenting.

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For Rheumatism, Promoting Perspiration, and the application of stimulating Liniment.  
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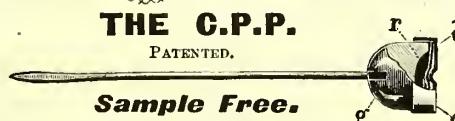
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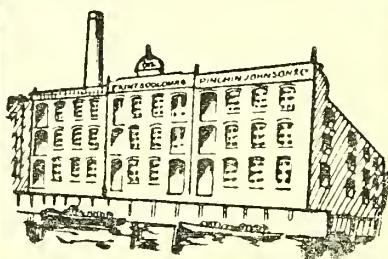
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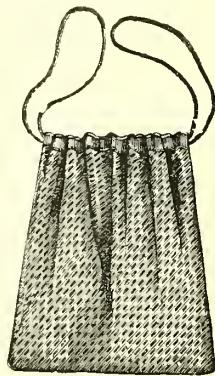
|                                                                          | Gloves.<br>(Pairs.) | Straps.      | Pads. | Gloves.<br>(Pairs.)                                                                               | Straps. | Pads. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| CALEFACIO OR BADEN, No. 1,<br>soft Brown . . per doz.                    | 6/0                 | 9/0          | 5/4   | HONEYCOMB, White per doz.                                                                         | 5/4     | 9/0   |
| CALEFACIO OR BADEN, No. 2,<br>hard Brown . . per doz.                    | 6/0                 | 9/0          | 5/4   | REVERSIBLE, No. 1, one side<br>soft Brown, the other best<br>White Turkish . . per doz.           | 6/8     | 11/0  |
| CALEFACIO OR BADEN, No. 3,<br>soft Brown, assorted patterns,<br>per doz. | 6/6                 | 9/0          | 5/4   | REVERSIBLE, No. 2, one side<br>hard Brown, the other White<br>Honeycomb . . per doz.              | 6/8     | 11/0  |
| CALEFACIO OR BADEN, as-<br>sorted patterns, export quality,<br>per doz.  | 4/0                 | (Red labels) |       | REVERSIBLE, No. 3, one side<br>Egyptian Loofah, the other best<br>White Turkish, per doz., single |         | 5/4   |
| CALEFACIO (the U.S.), Striped,<br>soft Brown . . per doz.                | 6/6                 | 9/0          | 5/4   | 4/6 and 6/0                                                                                       | 17/0    | —     |

TURKISH, White, per doz. pairs, 2/9, 3/-, and 4/-; SUPER, 4/9 and 6/-

TURKISH, Assorted, Coloured Stripes, per doz. pairs, 4/6, 5/6 and 6/-

## WATERPROOF SPONGE BAGS.

|                                          | 1<br>7×6 | 2<br>8×7 | 3<br>9×8 | 4<br>10×9 | 5<br>11×10 | 6<br>12×11 in. |
|------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| CHECK, Super                             | ... 6/6  | 7/6      | 9/6      | 12/-      | 13/6       | 17/- per doz.  |
| SATIN or SILK                            | ... 8/6  | 10/6     | 13/-     | 16/-      | 21/-       | 24/- "         |
| SATTEEN ( <sup>Check</sup> double faced) | 8/6      | 10/6     | 13/-     | 16/6      | 19/-       | 21/- "         |
| " Fancy                                  | ... 7/-  | 8/6      | 9/6      | 11/6      | 13/6       | 15/- "         |



## THE BRIGHTON BAG,

WITH BALL CLASP FASTENINGS, NICKEL-PLATED.

|                 | No. 2<br>8×7 | 3<br>9×8 | 4<br>10×9 | 5<br>11×10 | 6<br>12×11 in. |
|-----------------|--------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| CHECK ... ...   | ... 11/6     | 14/-     | 16/-      | 18/6       | 21/- per doz.  |
| Super ... ...   | ... 17/-     | 19/-     | 21/-      | 28/-       | 30/- "         |
| PAISLEY ... ... | ... 19/-     | 21/-     | 24/-      | 30/-       | 34/- "         |

For other descriptions see Quarterly Price Current, page 76.



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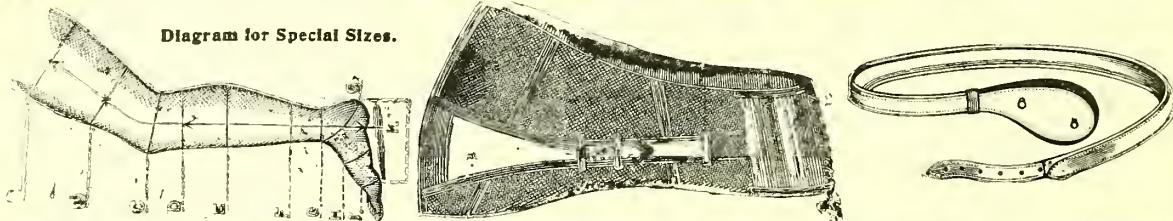
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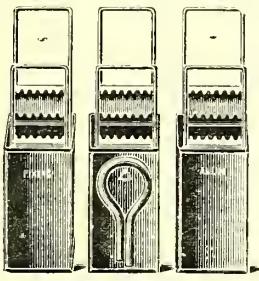
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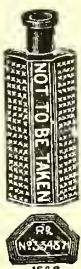
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### CONTENTS.

#### INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

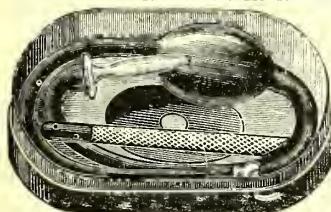
PART I. (White, pages 1 to 240).—Catalogue of Patent and Proprietary Articles. Index to Part II.

PART II. (Green, pages 1 to 336).—Catalogue of Druggists' and General Sundries, Fancy Goods, Mineral Waters, Perfumery, Lozenges, Surgical Instruments, &c. (Over 1,300 Illustrations.) Index to Part III.

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Fig. 11.

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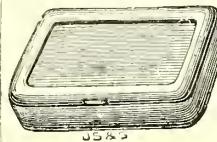


Fig. 8.

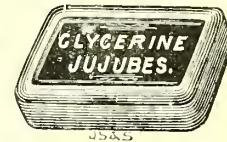


Fig. 9.

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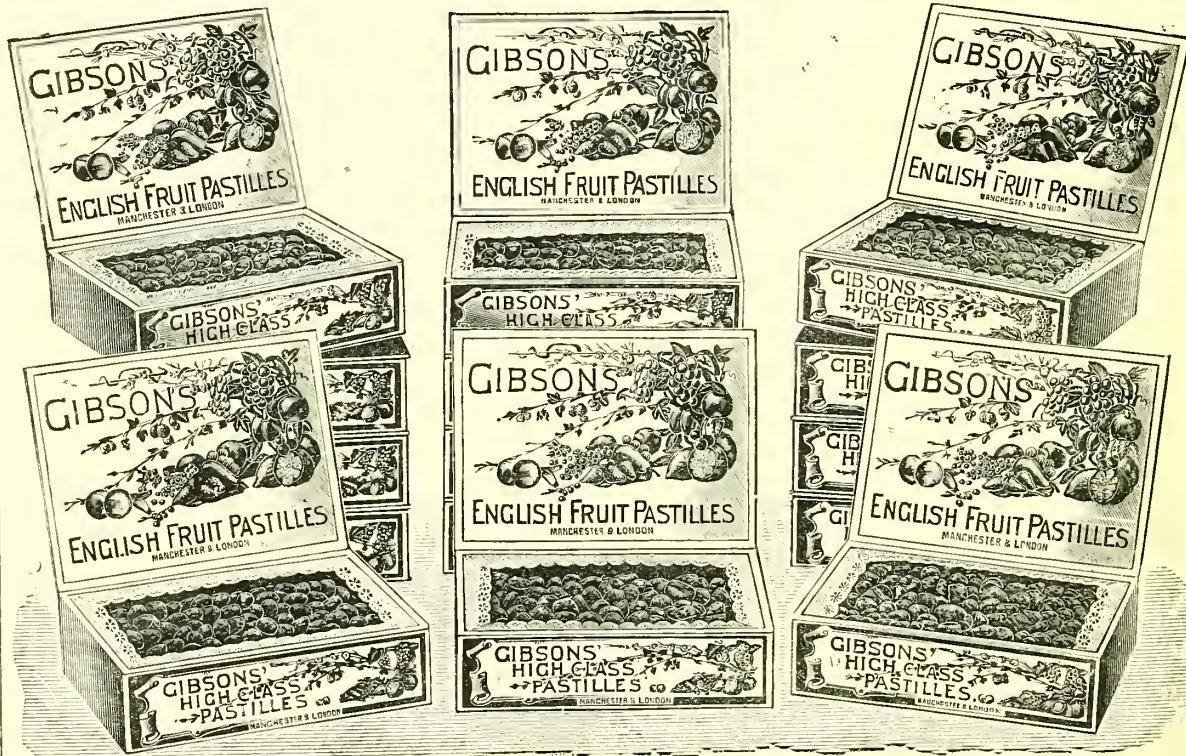


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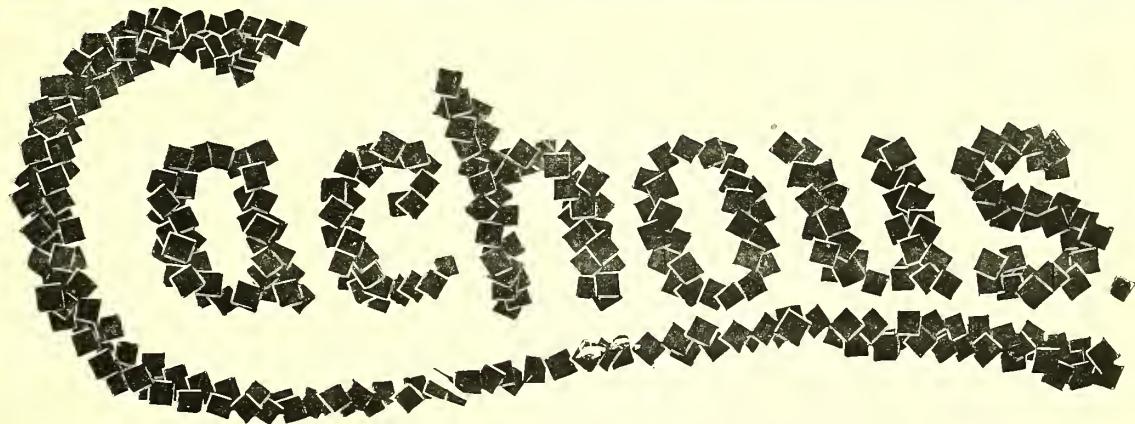
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# IRISH SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

FOURTH YEAR.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

No. 45.

## Review of the Month.

THE Paris Exhibition has caused a segregation of International Congresses in Paris this year. At the end of July the Congress of Applied Chemistry, presided over by M. Henri Moissan, took place, but very few of the papers were concerned with pharmaceutical chemistry. The closing ceremony of this meeting was the unveiling of the monument to Lavoisier. It is the work of the celebrated French sculptor, M. Barrias, and is placed in the open space behind the Madeleine, near the house in which Lavoisier lived.

\* \* \* \*

THE International Congress of Pharmacy was held in the following week (August 2-10), but was poorly represented by Great Britain and Ireland. The official representatives of the British and Irish Pharmaceutical Societies did not put in an appearance, although almost all the other European nations were officially represented. One of the accomplishments of this Congress was the unveiling of a monument to Pelletier and Caventou, the discoverers of quinine. An illustrated account of the Congress appears in the *C. & D.* for August 11 and 18.

\* \* \* \*

As announced in this supplement last month the company pharmacy clauses of the Companies Bill were deleted on July 24. Mr. Beggs, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, explained the part the Society took in getting them rejected (see page 98) at the August Council-meeting. The British Council have appointed a committee to draft a Bill dealing with the company evil, which it is hoped may be ready for the next Parliamentary Session.

\* \* \* \*

CARBOLIC ACID is now a legal poison in Great Britain as it has been in Ireland for some time. There is, however, a saving clause to the scheduling in the case of Great Britain—that the sale of liquid preparations of carbolic acid and its homologues containing 3 per cent. or more may still be sold by anyone if prepared for agricultural or horticultural use and labelled "poisonous," and with the name and address of the seller. The expression "and its homologues" is somewhat ambiguous, and it looks as though there will be work for the lawyers and analysts before its exact meaning is settled.

\* \* \* \*

THE annual meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held on the last day of July. Mr. A. Cooper,

South Kensington, was elected President for the ensuing year. The accounts show a small balance in hand, and were considered exceedingly good. In the discussion which followed the adoption of the annual report the proprietor of a newly-introduced proprietary article said he owed all the success his preparation had met with to the Association. A resolution requesting the Council to see proprietors of patent medicines, with the object of getting them to fix the face-value as the price of their goods, was afterwards passed.

\* \* \* \*

MR. A. L. DORAN, Bray, states in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of August 4, that the formula for glycerinum pepsini B.P. is unsatisfactory. He says further investigation is needed before definite answers can be given to the following queries:

1. Can a dilute glycerin extract of pepsin, B.P. strength, be got to keep unprotected?
2. If not, will one made with pure glycerin fare any better?
3. The ratio of the albumin-dissolving power of clear liquor from B.P. process to that of its equivalent of the dry pepsin used.
4. Albumin-dissolving power of residue in filter-press, if any.

\* \* \* \*

THE annual meeting of the British Medical Association was held at Ipswich in the first week of August. The pharmaceutical exhibits are reported on in the *C. & D.* of August 4. Among the papers read before the Association were several by Irishmen. Dr. W. G. Smith (Dublin), in the section of pharmacology and therapeutics, protested against the way in which new remedies are introduced to the medical profession by the big houses; Dr. W. J. Smyly, of the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, gave an instructive paper on the "Maternal Mortality in Childbed," in which he contrasted the deaths at the Rotunda Hospital for the periods 1870-76 and 1890-95, the former being a period before the introduction of the use of antiseptics. One of the papers read by Dr. J. C. McWalter is given in full on page 99 of this issue, whilst another paper on the dangers of water-gas is referred to in the Notes and News section.

\* \* \* \*

THE awards obtained by exhibitors connected with pharmacy at the Paris Exhibition were published in the *C. & D.* last week. It is a long list, and contains the names of many of the best-known firms in the domain of pharmacy. Most of the firms express themselves as satisfied with their awards, and altogether, considering the small displays attempted by British exhibitors, the high places obtained are note worthy.

A

THE new German Pharmacopœia, of whose coming we have heard so much, was published last week and is to be official throughout the German Empire from January 1, 1901. As it is the newest Pharmacopœia, and as such should embody the latest improvements in such works, we are giving a series of explanatory articles on its contents. As far as we have examined the book it appears to us that the various tests for purity and strength of the chemical preparations are well up to date, and form an interesting commentary on the advances made in the manufacture of chemicals for medicinal purposes.

\* \* \* \* \*

THERE have been during the month in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST many particularly interesting dispensing notes, which are always instructive to persons engaged in pharmacy. Last week many hints on dispensing the new organic silver compounds were given, which dispensers who wish to keep up to date should not miss.

\* \* \* \* \*

THE chemists' assistants' status is engaging the attention of correspondents of the C. & D. So far there have not been any letters from Ireland, but that may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that the hours of assistants in the sister isle are not so long and trying as they are in England.

\* \* \* \* \*

THIS week the new edition of the "Art of Dispensing" is published. The book is nearly twice the size of the last edition, and is encyclopædic in its comprehensiveness of difficulties which occur at the dispensing-counter. It contains 500 pages, and the contents which appeared in the older editions have been rewritten, whilst three-fourths of the matter is entirely new. It is sold at 5s. 6d. net, and can be had in Ireland from Messrs. Boileau & Boyd (Limited), Dublin, and Messrs. John Clarke & Co. (Limited), Dublin and Belfast.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, August 1, at 3 o'clock. The President (Mr. George D. Beggs) occupied the chair, and the other members of Council present were the Vice-President (Mr. Bernard) and Messrs. Grindley (Hon. Treasurer), W. J. Baxter (Coleraine), W. D. Porter, George Browne, Simpson, and Dr. Walsh.

### COMPANIES BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported what had been done in relation to the Companies Bill in the House of Commons by the Vice-President, Mr. Kelly, and himself. After a week's very hard work, they succeeded in getting Clauses 2 and 3 struck out of the Bill. Their English friends one and all allowed that the throwing out of those clauses was mostly due to the exertions of the Irish Society and of the Irish deputation. They were in close attendance in the House of Commons every day and evening, and were every morning in consultation with Mr. Clay, who did his best for them. They never missed an opportunity of impressing their views upon every member on whom they could lay their fingers. Generally speaking, the members whom they interviewed did not at first seem to grasp what they wanted, and seemed more anxious to get away for the holidays. Mr. Field arranged to move the amendments that they wanted, and that if he was not in the House Mr. Austin would do so. He (the President) thought the Society should be very well satisfied with the result that had been attained. He had some conversations with the heads of the English Pharmaceutical Society, and, so far as he could gather, he believed they were perfectly willing to join with the Irish pharmacists for the purpose of getting a Bill in the future. They appeared to be perfectly cognisant that

the striking out of the clauses was mostly due to the exertions of the deputation from the Irish Society.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that the President, Mr. Kelly, and himself spent their mornings and evenings in the House. At first they found it difficult to make the members understand how pharmacy came into the Bill at all, and it would have slipped through as it stood but for the importunities that they practised upon them. But they all promised to vote for them, especially Mr. Field, Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. J. Redmond, and the other Irish members. Some pharmacists thought that they should have tried to get the Bill altered; but it would have been impossible at that stage to get such an alteration as they desired—viz., the insertion of the words "pharmaceutical chemist" after the word "dentist" in the third clause.

The PRESIDENT added that at one time matters looked so ominous that he sent to Mr. Balfour, Mr. Ritchie, and to other members a circular in which the educational qualifications indispensable for the practice of pharmacy were fully set out.

Mr. BAXTER said he was sure there was but one feeling amongst the members of the Council as to this matter. The President, the Vice-President, and Mr. Kelly had succeeded most admirably in preventing these clauses from becoming law, and a legal scandal from being thus perpetrated. They had done all that it was possible to do at the time, and the Society might congratulate itself on having men of such energy and activity on the Council. One good thing that would come out of it was the union that they hoped for between the English pharmacists and themselves. Should that take place they would present a united front to the Government, and perhaps be able to obtain clauses much more stringent than those that had been thrown out of the Bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he hoped they would receive some official intimation from the English Society as regarded the necessity for union and joint action.

Dr. WALSH said Mr. Baxter had admirably voiced the feeling of the Council. They were deeply indebted to the President, the Vice-President, and Mr. Kelly for their exertions in this matter.

The PRESIDENT: I am very pleased that you appreciate what we have done. We could do no more. We did our best.

### OTHER BUSINESS.

Donations were received from the Director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories of a pamphlet descriptive of same; and from the Editor of the Pharmacopœia of a copy of his Report for 1898.

Thanks were voted to the donors.

Reports from the Examiners in reference to the several examinations lately held were laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT said that whilst he was in England he visited the examinations of the English Pharmaceutical Society, and saw that their percentages of passes and rejections were very similar to those of the Irish Society. But the examinations were not conducted on the same plan as theirs. The candidate did his subjects in the one day, and if he was plucked in any one subject, he was not allowed to go in for the rest of the examination, which prevented loss of time to the student as well as to the examiner.

Mr. P. J. Fielding, of Cork, was elected a member of the Society.

### THE B.P.C.

The PRESIDENT said that having been deputed by the meeting lately held of the Pharmaceutical Chemists and Chemists and Druggists of Dublin and the South of Ireland to offer on their behalf an invitation to the British Pharmaceutical Conference to visit Dublin during the year 1901, he and the other members from Dublin attended the Conference held during a few days in London. He had much pleasure in stating that they were exceedingly well received; personally he received marked kindnesses from the heads of the Conference, as well as from the head of the Pharmaceutical Society of England. The invitation to visit Dublin was accepted with the greatest cordiality.

Other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

## On some Organotherapeutic Preparations.

By J. C. MCWALTER, D.P.H., L.R.C.S., &c.

(Read before the British Medical Association at Ipswich.)

SOMEHOW organotherapy savours so much of quackery that there must be an initial prejudice against giving it even a fair trial. Considered as a system of therapeutics it is apparently based on that much-abused dictum of the homeopathists, *similia similibus curantur*, except that the text is tortured so as to mean that the remedy for a disordered condition existing in an organ in the human subject must be sought for in the corresponding healthy organ of a lower animal.

Though this proposition is so simple as to seem absurd for a therapeutic canon, yet there is nothing in it contrary to sound reason. The whole system, indeed, appears in danger of falling into disrepute, except with regard to a few remedies; but this is rather due to the blind empiricism of the prescribers of these remedies, and the unscientific methods of the makers of them, than to any inherent defect in the theory or the system itself.

Now serum therapy depends for its application on a theory which is not unlike that which justifies organotherapy. In the former the constitution of the blood stream is sought to be modified by the addition of a product similar in character but less in intensity to that which would be produced by certain micro-organisms in the blood itself. The dominant idea in organotherapy is to add to the blood the secretion normally produced by the gland or organ which in the given case has its function disturbed.

"All the glands," said Brown-Séquard in 1839, "whether they have excretory ducts or not, pour into the blood certain active principles, and where such internal secretion is absent, either from disease or extirpation of the gland, the result is ill-health."

Some years after, having still further pursued his researches, he wrote: "We hold that every tissue, and even every cell, in the organism has the power of producing a ferment or special product which, circulating in the blood, has the power of influencing, through the intervention of that liquid, all the other cells of the body with which it comes in relation through the mechanism of the nervous system."

From 1889 to 1895 he demonstrated the physiological functions of the internal secretions of many of the glands of the organism, and also of some tissues.

Opotherapy—or, rather, organotherapy—is founded on the belief that the function of a living gland which is suppressed or altered can be supplied by the introduction into the organism of some preparation of a like tissue prepared from a healthy animal.

In such a case we may use either the tissue corresponding to the unhealthy one, or a preparation of this tissue with certain vehicles or excipients with some active principle derived from the tissue.

This method of medication, then, utilises the various organs of healthy animals in various galenical preparations, whereby their active principles are elaborated or preserved. For a long time pharmacy has employed pepsin (the soluble ferment extracted from the stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf) and pancreatic (a complex product which plays the part of a triple ferment extracted from the pancreas). Now, these should rightly be considered organotherapeutic products, because they are secreted by the glands of the organism, and being the best known, most carefully studied, and most clearly defined of such ferments, have long been accorded a place with such definite soluble ferments as papain, diastase, emulsin, and others which play an important part in active pharmaceutical preparations.

Amongst the various glands and organs which have been employed for the organotherapeutic method are the testicle, ovaries, the prostate, the mammary glands, the parotid, the suprarenals, the kidney, the thyroids, the thymus, the liver, the spleen, the tonsils, the pancreas, the cerebral substance, the medullary substance, the pituitary body, the ciliary bodies, the vitreous humour, bone-marrow, muscles, and the lymphatic glands.

Of these the thyroid extracts only have taken front rank as therapeutic organs.

*Choice of Organs.*—The organs should be those from oxen or sheep, and only perfectly healthy organs from sound animals should be selected. The system of veterinary inspection in some districts will be almost sufficient to secure this. It is necessary, however, to examine each organ separately. Any one that is cystic, hypertrophied, or presents the appearance of anything abnormal, should be immediately rejected.

The choice of the species of the animal varies with the organs which we may wish to employ. Thus for the thyroid body the sheep is preferred, for the suprarenal capsules and the thymus the calf, and for liver-preparations the pig. Where the genital organs and their adnexa are utilised, they must be from healthy adult animals of full sexual activity.

The French workers Gilbert and Carnot have called attention to the physiological preparation of the animals.

These authors hold that if we employ a gland for its particular function, the animal should be able to assist so as to exalt that function to its highest degree. They also think we should put, as it were, a tension on the gland, and that we should so develop it that it may be charged to the highest degree with the active principle at the moment of the death of the animal.

Finally, those authors hold that it is of advantage to combine preparations of those organs or their extracts, as, for instance, pancreas and spleen, liver and spleen, and pancreas and liver.

Certain precautions should always be taken in the manipulation of these extracts. The active principles are biological rather than chemical, and not only must the most rigid antiseptic precautions be taken, but the active principle must be sought to be extracted whilst the gland is still hot from the animal.

Fat and connective tissue must be removed; in fact, everything but the organ itself. It may then be lightly washed with water recently boiled and plunged into sterilised glycerin for fluid preparations, or dried at a temperature of between 35° and 40° F. if a dry preparation be desired. For these operations the hands of the operator should be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water, and then rinsed with some of Van Swieten's liquor and then in freshly-boiled water.

To cut the organ into small pieces we may use either an antiseptic knife or scissors. To make the instrument antiseptic it is kept for some time in the antiseptic solution of Deniger, of which the formula is—

|                       |     |     |     |       |          |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|----------|
| Borax                 | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 10 parts |
| Cyanide of mercury    | ... | ... | ... | 2     | "        |
| Distilled water to... | ... | ... | ... | 1,003 | "        |

Steel instruments will not oxidise in this even after a long time, and softening of the cutting-edge is avoided, which inevitably happens if they are passed through flame.

Capsules, mortars, &c., which would not bear this treatment, must be made aseptic by lighted alcohol, whilst earthenware vessels, which would not bear heat, must be well washed in corrosive solution 1-1,000, and then rinsed with recently-boiled water.

Finally, the finished products should be carefully preserved in aseptic-stoppered bottles.

The following preparations are in use:—

*Corpora Lutea Siccata.*—The troubles arising during pregnancy are sometimes said to be due to auto-intoxication arising from functional insufficiency of the corpora lutea. Those bodies taken from animals and carefully dried and powdered have been given in doses of about 1 gr. twice a day to pregnant patients complaining of vomiting, nausea, suffocative attacks, palpitation of the heart, and hyperæmia. The symptoms of vomiting subsided, whilst the other troublesome symptoms rapidly subsided and completely disappeared in a short time.

*Glandula Prostata Siccata.*—Prostatic-gland substance, dried and powdered, has been used with considerable success in hypertrophy of the prostate. Oppenheim has also used it in chronic prostatorrhœa, and found it to induce a rapid and permanent cure, provided that no gonococci were present. A glycerin extract of the fresh gland would seem to be still the most active preparation.

*Glandula Suprarenalis.*—The fresh glycerin extract of the suprarens seems to be the most active preparation. Its

success in Addison's disease far exceeds that of any remedy hitherto tried, whilst Stochtzner reported considerable improvement in rachitis from its use. According to Merck, he concludes that :—

1. The suprarenal substance produces excellent results upon the general condition, restlessness, sensitiveness, vaso-motor excitability, and especially craniotabes. These symptoms are frequently visibly improved in one or two weeks.

2. The cutting of teeth, and the power of sitting, standing and walking are also assisted perceptibly by this treatment. The softness of the thorax also improves with marked rapidity.

3. The influence on the epiphysial swellings and the deformity of the thorax is less marked.

4. Even where the cases are complicated with bronchitis, pneumonia, &c., the improvement is most marked.

*Extractum Materiae Keratogena.*—The extract of the rudimentary horn tissue of calves has been used by Zelendi (quoted by Merck) for two years with great success in the treatment of syphilis. This has been made with far greater scientific care than the majority of such preparations, being obtained by treating the fresh horny tissue with physiological salt solution. Such a solution seems to give more active results with animal remedies than any other solvent, except, perhaps, glycerin, but unfortunately it does not keep very well. The cases treated were of primary, secondary, and tertiary syphilis of all ages, and when from 1 to 3 c.c. was injected into the lumbar region, and the injections repeated at intervals of from one to eight days, improvement was generally manifested after the first injection. There were no unpleasant accessory symptoms of any note, eruptions and lesions of the skin and the mucous membranes disappear, ulcerated syphilitides dry up, and scabs become detached. The local treatment is limited to ablutions of boiled water or boric-acid solution, or to cauterisation with silver nitrate. From ten to thirty injections seem to produce a permanent recovery.

*Extractum Placentum Siccum.*—Isonen records a distinct improvement of all reflex symptoms proceeding from the genital organs in chronic metritis and abnormal processes of involution of the uterus post partum with the aid of tablets made from dried placenta.

*Glandula Thymi.*—Beard has shown in the *Lancet* that the thymus gland is that element in the embryonic system where leucocytes are first found—that is, from epithelia, as has now been proved. From the thymus gland the leucocytes wander into the blood and the other organs, and at certain centres form the foundations for the several lymphatic approaches of the body. As the latter develops the function of the thymus gland recedes. Macalister has tried the gland extraction in a case of pseudo hypertrophic myopathy with decided success. Tablets of the dried gland have hitherto been used, but an extract of the fresh organ made with glycerin and physiological salt solution would probably be more active.

Regarding tests for organo-therapeutic preparations the most notable advance has been made by Posner, who employs for the purpose of the differentiation of the various glandular substances Ehrlich Bionde's triple stain, which marks out the nucleinic and nucleo-albumin properties of the majority of these preparations. They also give most of the reactions for albumen with ferrocyanide of potassium and alcohol. The bulk are partially soluble in glycerin and coagulable by heat, and on gentle warming with solution of potash a characteristic odour is evolved. If a portion of a dried preparation is tested with water, some chloroform added, and the mixture allowed to stand for a day, chlorine gas is evolved.

*Cerebrum.*—The results obtained by the administration of brain - substance have been on the whole disappointing. This is probably due to the fact that it has been mostly used in dried or tablet form, which involves a mode of desiccation that must disorganise the complex constituents on which its efficacy would depend. The better and more rational method would seem to be to make an emulsion of the brain-substance, while still hot from the animal, in a sterilised mortar with fresh lard and tragacanth flavoured with oil of almonds, something like pancreatic emulsion. That an emulsion of brain-substance is of considerable efficacy is shown by Wosermann (quoted by Merck), who finds that 1 c.c. of an emulsion containing an equivalent of about

a third part of brain-substance of various animal species suffices to completely neutralise the effects of a tenfold lethal dose of tetanus poison. This discovery was put to the test on a tetanus-patient, who was saved by repeated injections of 5 c.c. of fresh brain-substance in 15 c.c. of physiological salt solution. Widal and Nobecourt also discovered that with the aid of brain-substance it is possible to render morphia and strychnia innocuous. This is stated, however, to be due not to any specific property, but to a merely mechanical occlusion.

*Glandula Parotis.*—The parotid-gland substance has been used with good effect in ovarian troubles. Dr. Bell reports that he has tried it in sixty cases, and that complete recovery took place in many, whilst in others the necessity of an operation was avoided. The glands of rams and ewes are utilised, and a powder may be prepared by drying them of which 1 part is equal to 2 parts of the fresh gland. A more active solution can be produced by maceration of the gland, still warm from the animal, in sterilised glycerin or in saline solution.

*Spleen.*—The results of the use of splenic extracts have hitherto been disappointing. Dr. Wood, who used it successfully in Graves's disease, found that the requisite doses gave rise to dyspepsia and vomiting, whilst subcutaneous injections resulted in local inflammation and suppuration. The usual preparation has been a powder (*lien siccatus pulverisatus*) of which 1 part corresponds to 5 parts of fresh spleen. Such a substance must necessarily contain an excess of inert or irritating interstitial tissue, and probably an aseptically expressed juice prepared in glycerin and salt would be more active.

*Mammae.*—It is said that the mammary gland yields to the blood an internal secretion which when deficient usually results in hypertrophy or disordered function of the uterus. If this secretion be supplied vicariously from the glands of healthy animals it can restore the uterus to its normal condition. Hence remarkable results have been obtained by the use of 5 to 10 gr. of a powder which is equivalent to 8 or 9 parts of the fresh mammary-gland substance of the cow. In cases of uterine fibromata the tumour-formation was reduced, and in cases of menorrhagia and metrorrhagia the general condition of the patients improved and the pains subsided. A preparation called opomamminum, made by treating the fresh glands with saline solution, seems to be of even greater efficacy.

*Pulmones.*—Extracts of lung-tissue are made from the parenchymatous tissue of robust young sheep. In cases of chronic bronchitis, attended by emphysema and even tuberclosis, its use was followed by considerable improvement. Subcutaneous injections of preserved pulmonary juice were given in doses of about 1 dr., or with a little water on an empty stomach. The dried preparations are probably inert.

*Glandula Bronchialis.*—Some physiologists think that the bronchial glands secrete a substance capable of resisting the entrance of bacilli into the inner air-passages. Hence it had been hoped that the infected and diseased organism might have its resisting-powers increased by the artificial introduction of the glandular substance. Results have hitherto been disappointing, as fever and emaciation were produced by its use. If the fresh glands were treated with physiological salt solution and sterilised glycerin, and the resultant fluid submitted to dialysis, it is likely that a preparation would be obtained free from the albumens which cause the pyrexia.

*Hepar.*—Notwithstanding the remarkable results which have followed the use of preparations of fresh liver-juice, it has not attained very great use in therapeutics. A glycerin extract has been found to keep an animal alive for several days after ablation of its liver. In diabetes when used hypodermically the quantity of sugar materially decreased, without any change in the dietary. In cirrhosis 3 or 4 oz. of fresh liver given daily *per os* resulted in marked diuresis and general improvement. The liver contains a product that controls haemorrhage and the aqueous extract has been used in phthisical haemoptysis with success. Although this extract is very active it requires to be made fresh on each occasion. The most active and stable solution would appear to be an extract obtained by macerating the liver, hot from the animal, in sterilised glycerin and salt solution, and keeping the solution aseptic.

## Notes and News.

THE Educational Number of the *C. & D.* is in active preparation, and is to be published on September 8. It will contain particulars of the necessary steps to take to qualify in pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, and science at the educational establishments on both sides of St. George's Channel.

PANAMA HATS, which were so much worn during the recent hot spell, are made in Ecuador, from whence the production has spread to Peru, and even to Yucatan in Mexico. The finest hats are made in Jipijapa. The leaf of *Carludovica palmata* is used in the industry, and this being scarce accounts for the high price of the real article. Hats made from the whole straw are most esteemed, and are worth three or four times those made from split straw.

DISEASED POTATO-CROPS.—The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have issued instructions for treating diseased potato-crops with the object of saving as much of the crop as possible and destroying the fungus, *Phytophthora infestans*, which causes the disease. These include burning the haulms, or mixing with quicklime, and the avoidance of the use of the soil of the field or the haulms for covering the pits. It is recommended that a layer of straw be used as a covering.

SIR WILLIAM STOKES's death, reported in the *C. & D.* of last week, renders vacant several desirable appointments in Dublin. Among them may be mentioned the honorary appointment of Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen in Ireland, the Professorship of Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and the Surgeonship to the Meath Hospital. Sir Wm. Stokes was also consulting surgeon to several Dublin hospitals, and was a Governor of the House of Industry Hospitals, an honorary office to which the Lord Lieutenant appoints.

THE NEW VETERINARY COLLEGE for Ireland, of which mention has been made in these columns before, was opened last month. The institution is situated in Pembroke Road, Dublin, and is promised a contribution of 200*l.* a year for five years by the Royal Dublin Society, in addition to the Treasury grant of 15,000*l.* Sir Charles Cameron is one of the Governors. The course of education is to occupy four years, the fees for that period amounting to about 80*l.* The preliminary educational test for intending students is the same as is required from medical students.

THE CASE OF ALCOHOL AS A FOOD was thus summed up by Professor W. S. Hall at a Chicago meeting. The quantity of alcohol must be increased to produce the same effect, and when its use is stopped suddenly it deranges the nervous system. Alcohol is oxidised rapidly in the body, is not advised on an empty stomach, and its use is followed by a decrease in the activity of the muscles and brain-cells. Food produces exactly the opposite effects to those above enumerated, so that the idea that alcohol is in any sense a food is, the Professor says, quite wide of the mark.

"POISONED" BULLETS.—Some discussion has taken place as to the use of poisoned bullets by the Boers in South Africa. An analysis we had made of the waxy coating last May showed that it contained copper and nickel salts, which we surmised were the result of hydration through long storing. Mr. G. H. Makins, consulting surgeon with the Field Force in South Africa, states, as the result of experiments made by Captain Wood with green-coated bullets, that the heat generated during the passage of a bullet through the rifle fuses the wax, and it is deposited on the inside of the rifle or thrown off in the air.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES come from the district in and around the village of Solnhofen, Bavaria. A few come from near Montpellier, in France, but are inferior to Solnhofen stones. According to a recent report by Consul Weber, Nuremberg, there is enough stone yet to be mined to last for two hundred years. Blue or grey stones are the most costly, as they are harder and better than the yellow kind, and more copies can be obtained from them. Each side of these hard lithographic stones can be polished, and they are, therefore, better suited for export. The entire output of stones is estimated to be of the value of 120,000*l.*, and of this quantity about a fifth is brought to England.

A YEAR'S COINAGE.—The gold coinage produced at the Royal Mint during the year ended June 30, amounted to 13,904,615*l.*, out of which 17,641 sovereigns and 2,195 half-sovereigns, or 18,738*l.* 10*s.*, were placed in the pyx for use at the trial. The "silver moneys" coined amounted to 1,806,552*l.*, out of which 9,146 coins, comprising nine denominations, were deposited in the pyx. The Perth Mint, Western Australia, sent 1,393 sovereigns, representing 976,639*l.* coined from June 20, 1899, to March 31 last. The gold and silver coinages from the Royal Mint are, with one exception, each the largest that have taken place during the past twenty-five years. In 1892-93 the gold coinage was exceeded by 900,000*l.*, and in 1889-90, the silver by 400,000*l.* The heavy coinage was attributed to money required for the purposes of the war.

HOMOEOPATHY AN ANCIENT PRINCIPLE.—In the August issue of the *Open Court* it is stated that the principle of "like cures like" is found in Greek legend. Homoeopathy is thus of ancient origin, and was based originally on religious considerations. The idea is that of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"; blood-guilt could be propitiated, or cured, only by the shedding of blood, and reparation had to be made in kind. The extension of this principle to the art of healing first appears in a Greek epic, where a warrior by the name of Telephus, one of the allies that came to Troy, was wounded by the spear of Achilles. The wound did not close, and the oracle was consulted. The reply was that the spear which had caused the wound alone could cure it; whereupon the patient, after considerable effort, procured some shavings from the spearhead of Achilles, and, applying them to the wound, healed it. The idea has been frequently represented in Greek art.

VULCANISED RUBBER.—Soft vulcanised rubber was invented by Charles Goodyear, Boston, Mass. The invention consisted in incorporating a small percentage of sulphur, with or without diluents, such as lead carbonate and zinc oxide, with the rubber. This mixture was kneaded upon hot steel rollers, and exposed in huge cylinders to a temperature of over 275° F. Hard vulcanised rubber was the invention of A. G. Day. He was the first person to employ sulphur and rubber alone. The sulphur is used in equal proportion to rubber, and a temperature of over 275° used to convert it into vulcanite. One of the most important uses to which this hard vulcanite is put is in the mounting of artificial teeth. For this purpose the material, coloured red with vermilion, is employed in sheets, which are softened in hot water and pressed into a plaster mould of the mouth. The porcelain teeth are fixed in place in the rubber, and the whole then vulcanised, rendering the rubber very hard but still possessed of resilient properties.

ANCIENT SPANISH PHARMACY.—Dr. Peset, before the Lo Rat-Penat (a medical society), at Valencia, read a paper on Spanish pharmacy, dealing principally with its development from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. In 1272 Don Jaime el Conquistador and the Legislative Chambers of Monzon and Cervena passed measures instituting a system of examinations by physicians. In this reform Valencia preceded Castile by two centuries. In 1283 the regular inspection of apothecaries' shops was ordered, and frauds in dispensing were made punishable by severe penalties, including the loss of a hand. In 1426 Don Alfonso III. appointed Matias Martin, who had been apothecary to his predecessor on the throne, inspector of medicines in Valencia. His duty was to settle any disputes which arose about prices. This continued until 1448, when a regular tariff was introduced. The pharmacy of the fifteenth century was made up of botany of Theophrastus, Mesue, and Dioscorides, while the therapeutics of the time were based on Arnold, of Villanova, Avicenna, Gentil, Pulgino, and others. The Pharmacopeia Valentina was drawn up in 1601. Dr. Peset mentions that Castells introduced the use of jalap into Spain.

WATER-GAS.—We have mentioned on two or three occasions the fact that large quantities of water-gas are mixed with the Dublin gas-supply. Dr. J. C. McWalter at the Ipswich meeting of the British Medical Association read a paper on "The Hygienic Aspect of the Use of Water-gas." The following is an abstract of the paper:—

The increasing use of water-gas by the many gas-companies was a source of distinct danger to the consumers. The dangers

were very considerable for more than one reason. As was well known, the leaking of the mains, the leakages from the house-fittings, and the occasional omission to turn off the taps were sources of great danger. There was another which Dr. McWalter suggested—viz., that carbon monoxide together with the other gases leaked through the leaden and composite pipes by osmosis, and he thought that this gas might get through at a greater rate than the other constituents.

He pointed out how the introduction of considerable admixture of water-gas with coal-gas in towns had been followed by an "immediate, enormous, and proportionate increase in the number of deaths ascribed to carbon-monoxide poisoning." The saturation of the ground-air, in towns supplied with water-gas, with carbon monoxide, he thought, was one of the causes of the endemicity of such diseases as enteric and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

He strongly advocated that the official gas testers should return the proportion of carbon monoxide in the gas, and that legislative measures should be adopted to prevent the gas-companies mixing without warning any proportion of water-gas with the coal-gas which they supplied.

He hoped that since attention was being called to the danger of water-gas, some more convenient and accurate means might be devised to ascertain the presence of minute proportions of the gas than the method by absorbing it with cuprous chloride.

## Working Formulae.

### AFTER-SHAVE.

|                       |     |     |     |     |         |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Alcohol               | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5j.     |
| Boric acid            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5j.     |
| Oil of eucalyptus     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40m     |
| Oil of wintergreen    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40m     |
| Menthol               | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 gr.  |
| Thymol                | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 gr.  |
| Camphor-water to make | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 pint. |

To be applied after shaving.

### COLD-CREAM.

A VERY satisfactory cold cream of the proper consistency and of unexceptionable keeping quality results from the following formula:—

|                   |     |     |     |     |       |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| White wax         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5iss. |
| Spermaceti        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5iss. |
| Oil sweet almonds | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5iv.  |

Melt over a water-bath, and add—

|                |     |     |     |     |      |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Powdered borax | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5ss. |
| Rose-water     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3v.  |
| Oil, lemon     | ... | ... | ... | ... | mxx. |
| Oil, rose      | ... | ... | ... | ... | mxx. |

Dissolve the borax in the rose-water with the aid of heat, and whilst hot add to the melted wax and spermaceti, and, lastly, mix in the perfume and stir until cold.

### TOILET-VINEGAR.

|                       |     |     |     |     |                   |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Oil of rose           | ... | ... | ... | ... | m <i>xvi</i> .    |
| Oil of bergamot       | ... | ... | ... | ... | m <i>xvj</i> .    |
| Oil of ylang-ylang    | ... | ... | ... | ... | mij.              |
| Oil of orris          | ... | ... | ... | ... | mij.              |
| Oil of cassia         | ... | ... | ... | ... | mij.              |
| Tincture of musk      | ... | ... | ... | ... | mxx.              |
| Tincture of ambergris | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3iss.             |
| Cumarin               | ... | ... | ... | ... | gr. j.            |
| Heliotropin           | ... | ... | ... | ... | gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Essence of jasmine    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5iss.             |
| Glacial acetic acid   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3iss.             |
| Alcohol               | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 <i>xviii</i> .  |
| Distilled water       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 <i>xviii</i> .  |

Mix.

Macerate eight days, and filter.

### CARBOLIC TOOTH-POWDER.

|                        |     |     |     |     |       |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Kaolin                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5j.   |
| Silica, in fine powder | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5j.   |
| Powdered soap          | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3j.   |
| Powdered orris         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3j.   |
| Carbolic acid          | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3j.   |
| Camphor                | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3j.   |
| Oil of cloves          | ... | ... | ... | ... | m.x.  |
| Oil of geranium        | ... | ... | ... | ... | m.xl. |

Rub the camphor with the carbolic acid, and gradually add the silica. Mix in the other ingredients, and finally sift.

### SHEEP-DIP.

A NEW ZEALAND PAPER, speaking of the prevalence of sheep-scab in Great Britain, mentions that the disease prevalent in New Zealand twenty years ago was entirely eradicated by the use of lime and sulphur dip. The instructions given are as follows:—

To make 100 gals. of dip, take 25 lbs. of sulphur and half that weight of lime (quick or air-slaked), put these ingredients into a tub with 15 gals. of water, mix them well together, then pour the mixture into an iron boiler holding, including the above, 25 gals. of water. Boil and stir this for 30 minutes; have convenient to the dip a larger boiler or tank containing 75 gals. Hest this up to such a degree that, when allowed to run into the dip-trough with the boiled lime and sulphur, it will maintain an average temperature of about 110° Fahr. The resulting mixture should be almost clear, and of the colour of dark brandy; if it looks a raw yellow, reboil. Do not put any of the residuum into the dip, and clean out the boiler after each mixing. A simpler way is to use the ordinary 400-gal. tank. Nearly fill it with water, then mix in a tub 100 lbs. of sulphur and 50 of lime, or 80 and 40 lbs. of each; pour this into the tank, boil it for half an hour, and run it into the dipping-trough. For large flocks four or five tanks were built in with furnaces, so as to keep a supply of prepared dip ready. As many as 15,000 or 18,000 sheep have been so dipped in a day.

## New Books.

Published this week at the offices of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

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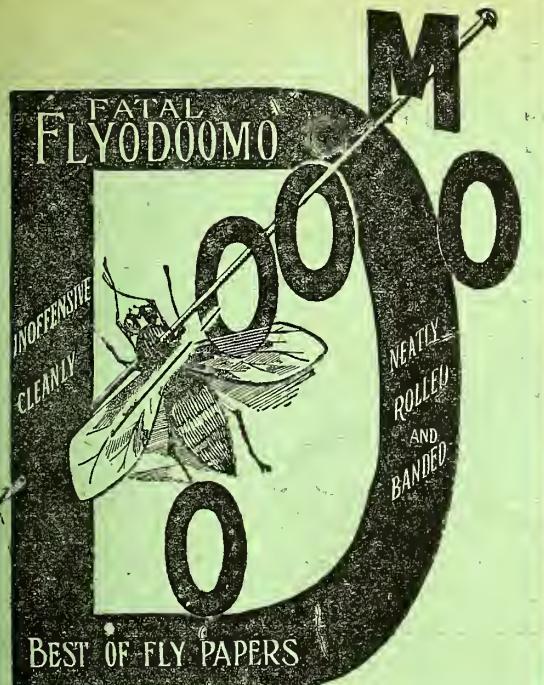
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